

K 133

OCTOBER, 1904

VOL. 4

NO. 1

K.C.S. CURRENT EVENTS

ALONG THE LINE
OF THE

Wanting: v. 6, no. 4.

"STRAIGHT AS
THE CROW FLIES"
TO THE GULF

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RY.

AN
AGRICULTURAL
AND
INDUSTRIAL
MAGAZINE.

S. G. WARNER,
GEN'L PASS. & TICKET AGT.



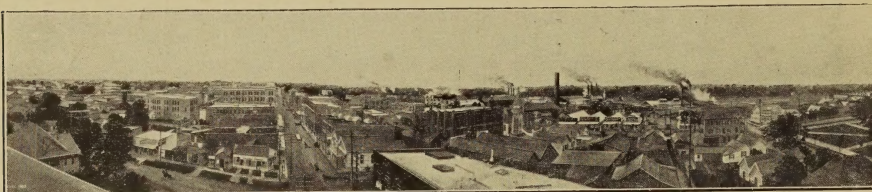
PUBLISHED BY
THE GENERAL
PASSENGER
DEPARTMENT
OF THE
KANSAS CITY
SOUTHERN
RAILWAY.

F. E. ROESLER,
TRAV. PASS &
IMMIGRATION AGT.

KANSAS CITY
MO.

BEAUMONT, TEXAS

THE MOST RAPIDLY DEVELOPING CITY IN THE SOUTH



Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas

You have heard of Beaumont if you are a man who keeps up with progress. Would you like to know whether or not we are expanding? Let's see. Suppose we compare the year 1900 with this year:

	1900	1904
Population of Beaumont.....	9,900	25,000
Rice average, Jefferson County....	8,000 acres	58,000 acres
Rice mills in Beaumont.	one	three
Rice mills in Jefferson County....	one	five
Oil production.....	nothing	11,000,000 barrels in past 8 months
Wholesale business.....	very little, no figures	approx \$10,000,000 yearly
Average daily deposits in banks...	\$550,000.00	\$3,700,000
Railroads	five	eight
General conditions.....	9,900 prosperous people	25,000 prosperous people

It seems on paper as if everything was all right in Beaumont. Everything **is** all right in Beaumont. But there's room for more people. We need truck farmers, rice farmers, wood-working plants, and many other institutions.

Write us and we will tell you all about it.

BEAUMONT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

D. WOODHEAD, Secretary

ADVERTISEMENT.

Siloam Springs, Benton Co., Arkansas

THE FOUNTAIN CITY

IS A PLACE OF

**Good Homes, Good Morals
Good Water, and Good Health**



NOW is the time to go South to avoid the long cold winters
Siloam Springs is the popular resort

NOW is the time to invest in fruit lands
Siloam Springs is the center of the "Orchard of America."

If in search of a good home, a fruit farm, or a good investment, write today

WRIGHT & GRAVES

REAL ESTATE

Siloam Springs,

=

=

Arkansas

When writing to advertisers please mention CURRENT EVENTS.

FARMS FOR SALE

IN THE RICH BLACK LANDS OF INDIAN TERRITORY AND ARKANSAS



Where wheat averages 18 to 30 bushels, corn 25 to 60 bushels and oats 25 to 60 bushels to the acre, and where red clover and timothy grow as good as any northern state. We have farms for sale all over the Territory and Arkansas, both large and small. No matter what part of the Territory or Arkansas you want to go to, write us what you want, and price you can pay, and we will send you list of farms for sale in that locality. Remember we have improved and unimproved farms for sale — anything you want. Have large list of fruit farms for sale in Arkansas. Also have large list of farms to lease or rent. Write for further information about this great country.

Arkansas-Cherokee Land Co.

WESTVILLE, INDIAN TERRITORY

MONEY LOANED AT LOW RATE OF INTEREST ON FARMS

\$1,200 A YEAR FOR LIFE

Secured by small monthly payments, without speculation, without risk, without worry, and without loss of time.

Safe as a Government Bond

NO INTEREST NO TAXES

THE LOUISIANA ORCHARD CULTURE CO. is planting peach orchards for sale, and any person who can save a small sum monthly can secure a number of acres of peach orchard in this splendid peach country on installments. Under this plan the company plants the orchards, cares for the trees until they reach bearing age, leaving the purchaser free to follow his usual occupation until his property is prepared to pay a profit.

Grow Peaches in a Peach Country

Orchards now bearing are paying big profits — \$150 to \$300 per acre. Send for a map of Louisiana and our illustrated booklet, "A STORY OF THE PEACH," which explains our plan, and contains much valuable information concerning peach culture.

Louisiana Orchard Culture Co.
Shukert Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Cheap rates to Louisiana, via KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY.
For full particulars address

A. W. MANN, Shukert Building
District Managers Wanted. Kansas City, Mo.

NEOSHO'S LEADING HOTEL THE DICKOVER HOUSE

The most liberally conducted Hotel
at its price in the state

\$1.00 AND \$1.25 PER DAY
S. L. DICKOVER, Mgr. Neosho, Mo.

J. M. Z. WITHROW Farms and City Property for Sale

MONEY TO LOAN

Can sell you a farm, and lend you part of the money to pay for it. Call and see me.

NEOSHO, NEWTON CO., MO.

All Inquiries for Land in Southwest Missouri

will be answered promptly by

E. H. Borton, Neosho, Mo.

Tracts from 40 acres to 20,000
Hardwood Timber and Pine

A SNAP: 240 acres paid 27 per cent profit last year

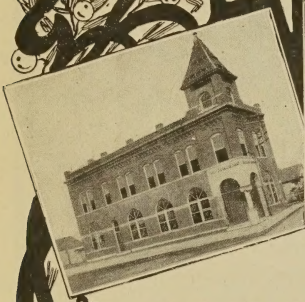
Write for Prices on Stationery

GERARD & BROWN
PRINTERS

1417-1419 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

POTEAU.

INDIAN TERRITORY.



POTEAU, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Is situated at the junction of the Kansas City Southern and the Frisco railroads, in section 25, township 7 north, range 25 east of the Indian meridian, 30 miles southwest of Fort Smith, Ark. It is the seat of the United States Court for the Poteau Division of the Central District of the Indian Territory, and will be the county seat when statehood is accomplished. On the east and south and north is the beautiful valley of the Poteau River, covered with virgin forests of gum, hickory, ash, oak, sycamore, elm, and other timber. On the west is the Cavanal Mountain, and its foothills unsurpassed in the production of peaches and other fruit, and underlaid with several veins of semi-anthracite smokeless coal of the finest quality; these lands are the segregated coal land of the Choctaw Nation, and will be sold by the United States next winter.

Poteau has a population of 2,000, with seven churches, and a large school house and a fine corps of teachers. We had the first public school in the Choctaw Nation, and the school house was built by public subscription at a cost of \$5,000.00. The location is high, well drained, and remarkably healthy and the water good.

We have one large and two small coal mines, two cotton gins, one saw mill, one planing mill, one handle factory, one brick yard producing building, paving and fire brick, two banks, and nearly all other things belonging to a thriving energetic town. We need a canning factory, wagon factory, bent wood factory, and any other industry that can work up a bountiful supply of the finest timber in the world.

THE POTEAU IMPROVEMENT CO.



FIELD. K.C.MO.

W. R. PICKERING, PRESIDENT
WILL A. PICKERING, VICE-PRES. AND GEN'L MGR.

T. M. BARHAM, SECRETARY
W. J. FOYE, GEN'L SALES AGT.

W. R. Pickering Lumber Co.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 1,000,000.00.

MANUFACTURERS

YELLOW PINE

Annual capacity, 75,000,000 feet.

Mills: Pickering, La., Barham, La.

General Offices: 319-324 Keith & Perry Building, Kansas City, Mo.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE RICE LANDS WITH OIL FEATURES

The North American Land and Timber Co. (Ltd.) London, England, offers several thousand acres of land susceptible to easy and economical irrigation at most attractive prices. One tract in particular has located in its center oil wells that are certain producers; transportation facilities close at hand, including pipe line and storage capacity in abundance. The Welsh Oil Field is but a short distance from this tract, which gives it a substantial value. Correspondence invited—fuller details gladly given.

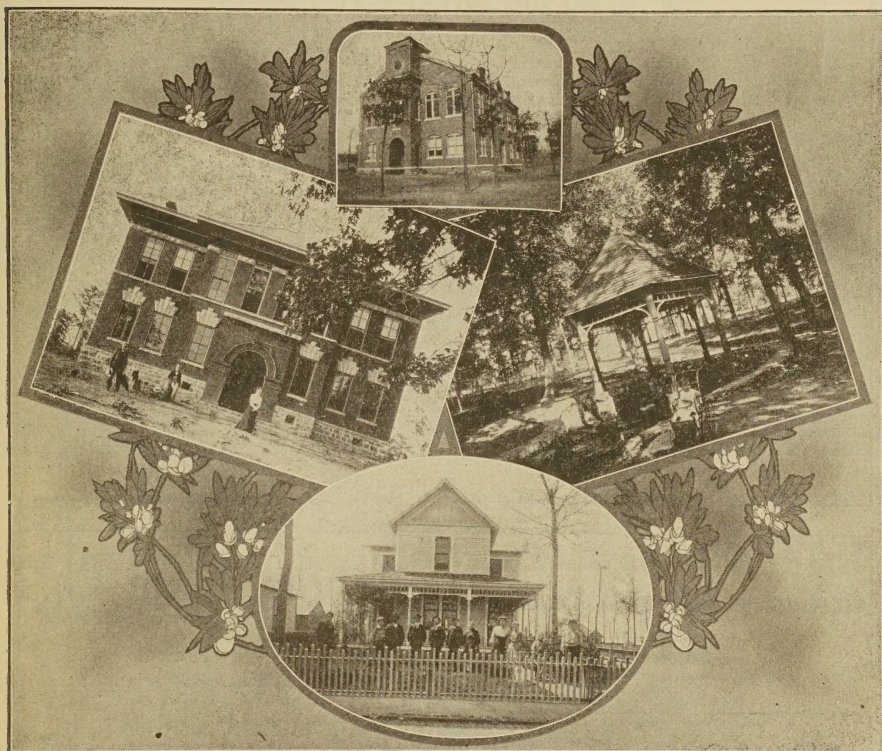
A. V. EASTMAN, Manager

LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA

ADVERTISEMENT.

MENA, ARKANSAS

A CITY OF 5,000 POPULATION



HAS A DELIGHTFUL, HEALTHFUL CLIMATE, both summer and winter. Pure water, high altitude, good schools. No town in Arkansas can offer better advantages in fruit and truck farming than the country surrounding Mena. Peaches, apples, pears and all small fruits grow abundantly here, and always bring the highest market price. Immense slate quarries are being opened near Mena, producing black and red slate equal to the product of any of the great slate quarries of the north. Why suffer from the cold winters of the north when such opportunities are offered for securing lands at \$15.00 to \$25.00 per acre, which will produce twice its purchase price in one year?

For further information address

C. C. Palmer, Mayor, Mena, Ark.

When writing to advertise please mention CURRENT EVENTS.

Texas Ranches, Farm Lands, Timber Lands

W. D. WILSON INVESTMENT COMPANY

116 -118 Blanchette Estate Building

BEAUMONT, TEXAS

Nona Mills Company, Ltd.

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE LUMBER,
TIMBER AND TIES.

Mills at
LEESVILLE, LOUISIANA

Head Sales Office
BEAUMONT, TEXAS

A. R. HARE Rice and Timber Lands

Starks Building
BEAUMONT, TEXAS

A. Broussard LIVERY and SALES STABLE

Both Phones 154 515 Crockett Street
458 Orleans St. Beaumont, Texas

Beaumont Transfer Co.

W. A. LANGHAM, Mgr.
Both Phones 154 515 Crockett Street
Hacks and busses meet all trains
Passengers and baggage delivered to
all parts of the city

THE
GULF NATIONAL BANK
BEAUMONT, TEXAS

Sabine Tram Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Band Sawed Long Leaf Yellow Pine Lumber

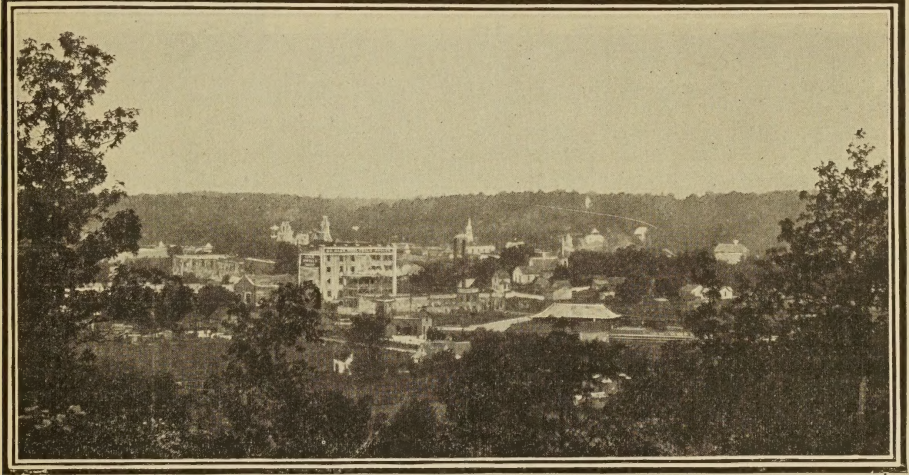
Special attention paid to railroad
timbers and heavy construction
material. Mills located at Dewey-
ville, Texas, and Juanita, Louisi-
ana. Sawmill capacity 250,000 feet
per day. Capacity of planers
175,000 feet per day.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO

SABINE TRAM CO.
BEAUMONT, TEXAS

ADVERTISEMENT.

NEOSHO, MO.



POPULATION 4,000

The Finest Summer Resort in the West

ALTITUDE 1,041 FEET

Ships more strawberries, fine fruits, poultry and eggs than any other city in Southwest Missouri.

A great mining, manufacturing and jobbing center and the best built, best watered, best shaded city. Seven springs in city limits, surrounded by best strawberry land, wheat land, grass land and mineral land.

NEOSHO OFFERS

splendid openings for a sanitarium, creamery, hosiery mills, machine shops, fruit evaporator, cannery, white lime works, cloth glove factory, woven wire fence plant, box, barrel and crate factory, overalls, pants and shirt factory, stone quarry, farmers and fruit men, and wants more houses to rent.

For information address

NEOSHO COMMERCIAL CLUB

A. L. BRANNOCK, President



LEE D. BELL, Secretary

When writing to advertisers please mention CURRENT EVENTS.

SILOAM SPRINGS, ARKANSAS

IS A GOOD PLACE TO LIVE

BECAUSE IT IS NEITHER TOO HOT NOR TOO COLD, NO NEGREGOS,
NO MOSQUITOES, NO SALOONS, GOOD SCHOOLS, SIX CHURCHES

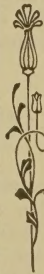


Siloam Springs, Ark.

is a good place to do business, because there is business here to be done. The banking facilities are the best. Its merchants are wide-awake and the people prosperous.

Siloam Springs, Ark.

is in the heart of the fruit belt. Apples, peaches, fruits and berries of all kinds can be most profitably grown; also wheat, corn and all farm products. The diversity of its crops makes it a desirable country for the farmer and fruit grower.



Siloam Springs, Ark.

invites you to come and locate. The lands are cheap and productive. A most desirable place for home-builders. Young men with energy can accumulate wealth rapidly, and old men with means can live comfortably at a small outlay.

Siloam Springs, Ark.

is a health resort, either in summer or winter, being cool in summer and the greatest abundance of good pure water, and in winter the climate is mild and healthful.

For further information address

SILOAM SPRINGS COMMERCIAL CLUB

CONNELLY HARRINGTON, Pres. SILOAM SPRINGS, ARK.

D. ZIMMERMAN, Sec.



C. W. DUNLAP

DUNLAP & SON

REAL ESTATE

Siloam Springs, . . . Arkansas



BENTON AND WASHINGTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS, LANDS.

WRITE A POSTAL TODAY

and tell us what kind of property you have for sale, where it is located, and state your best cash price. We will then write and tell you just what we can do for you. It will cost you nothing to learn about our unique and wonderfully successful methods, and they will surely interest you, even if you have no idea of placing your property in our hands. Remember it makes no difference whether your property is worth \$500 or \$500,000, or whether it is farm, residence, city, country, business, or any other kind of property. Write today—now—and you will promptly hear from us.

We Buy no Matter Where Located.

WRITE A POSTAL TODAY

and tell us what kind of property you want to buy, where you want it, and how much you want to pay for it. Tell us how much you will pay down and how much time you want on the balance. We either have or can readily find just what you want. If you have not decided just what you want, tell us in what part of the country you are interested, and we will send you a classified list (including brief descriptions) of all property in that locality. You can then get complete descriptions of any which appear to fit your requirements. Write now.

We Sell no Matter Where Located.



W. H. DUNLAP.

DUNLAP & SON :: Siloam Springs, Ark.

WESTVILLE, IND. TER.

The Gate City to the Indian Territory

We can sell or lease you good farms for little money. We have town property to sell at one half of its real value. We have business openings that will interest you. Avail yourself of the cheap rates to the southwest and come and see this new country. You can't afford to wait, these openings will not last always. For full information call on or address

E. BEE GUTHREY or R. H. COUCH

Westville, Indian Territory

SPIRO, IND. TER.

One of the most prosperous towns on the Kansas City Southern

We have homes for sale or lease, in the town or in the country. We are on the Arkansas River where the land is as rich as the valley of the Nile, and where you can own the land at most reasonable prices. Don't pay big rents in a cold country when you can own the land in a better country. We have many excellent business openings in town that will interest you.

For full information about this new and growing country write to

ALFRED F. BISSELL

Spiro, Indian Territory

HOWE, IND. TER.

A Coal Mining and Timber Town Surrounded by Fine Farm Land

You can buy or you can lease land in large or small tracts. We have the country and need the men to develop it. Come now and be among the men that make their fortunes in the Indian Territory. We have an excellent opening for a newspaper, and many other business openings. We have two rail roads, a thousand people, and are growing rapidly. We can give you good titles, and our property will soon double in value. If you want a good home in a good town in a good country, write to

JOHN BEGLEY

Howe, Indian Territory

CURRENT EVENTS

OCTOBER, 1904

VOLUME FOUR

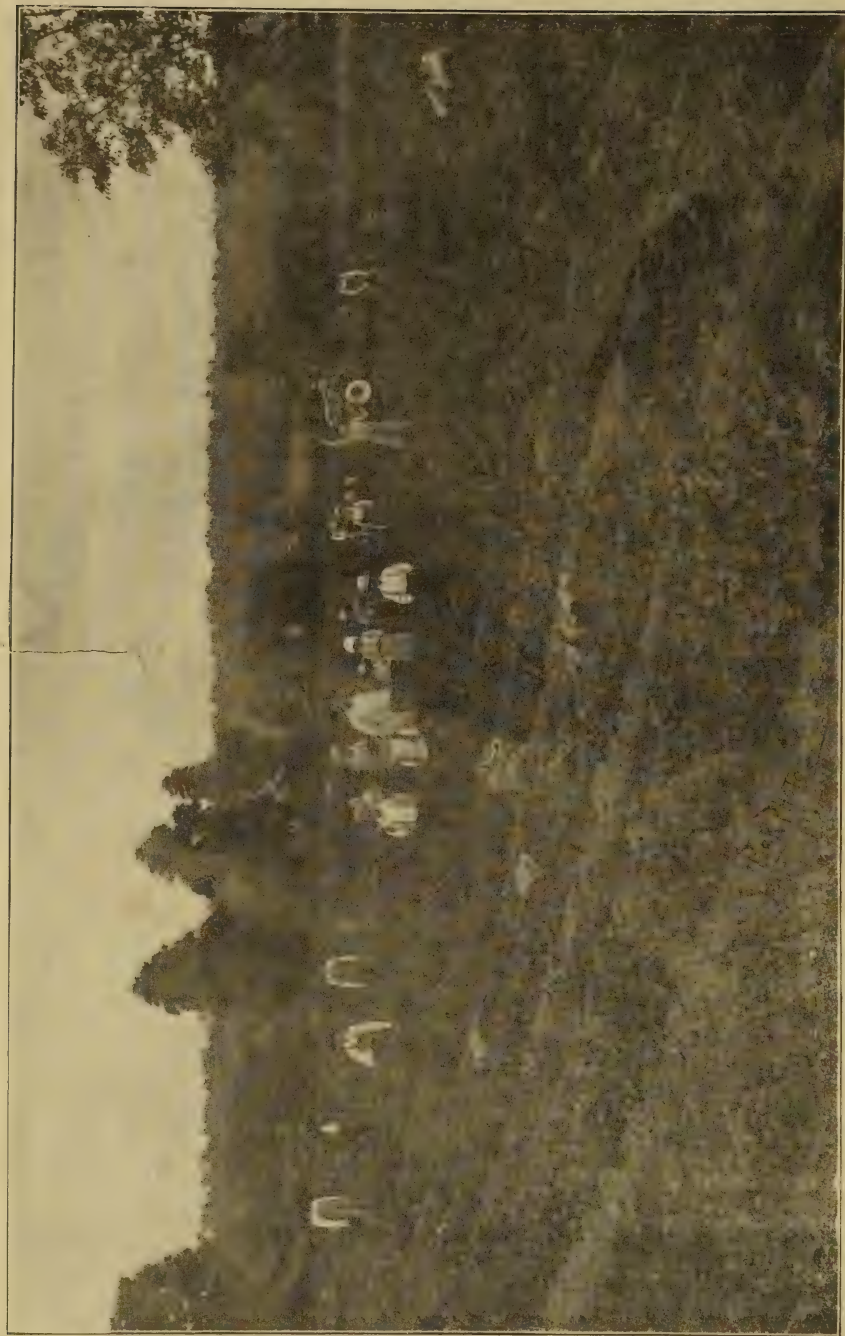


CONTENTS

	PAGE
The Woodland Farmer - - -	3
Manganese Mining in Southern Arkansas - - - - -	5
The Good Roads Movement - -	7
An Afternoon Tea Party on Toyah Creek - - - - -	10
Vernon Parish, Louisiana, and Leesville - - - - -	11
Market Gardening as a Business for Young Men - - - - -	18
The Settlement of the Country Along the K. C. S. Ry. - - - - -	18
The Town of Spiro, I. T. - -	18
Crop Conditions on the K. C. S. Ry.	19
Grannis, Ark., and Surroundings	21
Louisiana's Banner Year - -	22
The Neutral Ground—H. C. Fuller	23
McDonald County, Mo. - - -	26
The Foreign Fruit Trade - -	27
Industrial Notes - - - -	28

NUMBER ONE





HARVESTING IRISH POTATOES, SPIRO, I. T.

The Woodland Farmer.

The older generation of farmers will no doubt remember the days when it was considered the height of folly to locate a farm anywhere except in the timber. The early settlers brought the notion with them and it was religiously adhered to up to the close of the Civil war. The usual argument was that land which could not sustain a timber growth, was as a matter of course barren and suitable at best only for pasturage. The thicker the undergrowth and the more difficult the land was to clear for purposes of tillage, the more valuable was it deemed to be. The prairies of Illinois and Iowa were settled long after the timber lands in the same states had been cleared and it was with more or less misgiving that the prairie lands were ultimately brought under cultivation. The same ideas might have prevailed until the present day, had it not been for the vigorous work of the old land grant roads, whose holdings lay almost entirely in the prairie states. They overcame the prejudice against prairie lands by establishing hundreds of experimental farms, and carried on so vigorous an immigration campaign, that they settled more land in twenty years than had been settled in a century and a half before. The prairie lands of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, the Dakotas and Texas received the several hundred thousand immigrant families and the more convenient timber lands of the southern states were for a time entirely forgotten. Printers' ink and thousands of active immigration agents kept the prairie lands uppermost in the minds of the intending settler, and the immigration work done in those days built up a splendid array of prosperous states, magnificent cities teeming with population. The work done in the seventies abides to this day and the western prairie states are still the Mecca of a host of homeseekers.

As a matter of fact, the settler on the western prairie lands had no advantage whatever over the dweller in the timber. While he saved the ex-

pense of clearing in many instances, he paid heavily for his building material, his fencing and fuel. His range of production was limited in the main to corn, wheat, flax and live stock, except in Central Texas where he could also produce cotton. Every neighbor was a competitor in the market and the great distance which had to be traversed to reach a market, subjected him to a liberal transportation tax. The mileage for a number of years was against him, though the railways carried much of his product at a loss. This in time was remedied in the growth of the western cities and the development of other local resources which brought in a large consuming population. The prairie country having a less rainfall, than that covered with timber, was occasionally visited by drouth, and on the whole the prairie farmer was dealing with conditions which did not worry the man in the timber. Of course, there were certain real or fancied advantages. He could see the sun rise half an hour earlier than could the man in the timber, and this was worth a dollar an acre; he could see the smoke of a prairie fire fifty miles and could watch it rain in the next county when he needed some on his own corn. Having no natural protection from the blizzard for either himself or his cattle, he could wear extra heavy clothes, feed his stove with coal worth \$7 per ton and stuff his cattle with extra rations of corn to keep them from freezing to death. His barn cost him more than his dwelling. Still he was happy, he lived in a bracing climate and his farm was getting more valuable every day, and he could sell at a good figure any day. Immigration was coming his way and if he made no profit on his crops, he could make it on the land, and this was just as good, so long as there was a profit.

The stock argument of the old time immigration agent was the healthfulness of the prairie country and no medical college graduate could equal him when it came to the quoting of health

statistics. "No malaria," no fever, "no calomel," "no quinine" was the universal legend on the flaring posters and the tons of gorgeous printed matter, with which the eastern states were blanketed just bristled with health statistics. It is a solemn fact though, nevertheless, that the settler on the western prairies swallowed just as much calomel and quinine as did his brother on the river bottoms or the lowlands.

It has been the fortune of the writer to aid in settling sections of country differing widely in climatic conditions, and his experience has been that wherever new land is broken, there will be in the first year or two more or less malaria. The old farms in the lowlands of Eastern Arkansas, Missouri and Louisiana are practically free from malarial disorders. The new settlers on the Texas staked plain, altitude 2,500 to 3,000 feet, had an abundance of malaria in the first and second year and on the irrigated farms of the Pecos Valley, where the rainfall was too scant to farm without irrigation, calomel and quinine were no strangers. On the new mountain farms in New Mexico, 7,000 to 8,000 feet above sea level, sage brush tea, calomel and quinine are kept in stock as elsewhere. It can be stated as a certainty that there will be more or less malaria wherever new land is broken in large acreage, and also that with a little precaution an attack is easily preventable.

In the long neglected woodlands the farmer plodded along his even way, raising his corn, cotton and hogs. The scant immigration did not materially increase land values and lands could and can yet be obtained at moderate prices. The growing season was a long one and little effort was necessary to make a living. If there was timber on his land he had an abundance of building material, all the fencing he could possibly use, fuel enough to last a lifetime. Good spring water, water for his household and stock, open pasturage ten months in the year and a short mild winter which could not damage his live stock. One or two months feeding was about the limit. He possessed a range of production entirely beyond his ken. Corn, cotton, sugar-cane were the staple crops for

years. The hogs hustled for their living in the mast of the forests, and when pork was wanted the farmer went a gunning. His cattle took care of themselves.

The extension of the railways through the southern woodlands instilled new life and new ambitions. The close proximity to old established markets made possible the development of agricultural resources undreamed of. His staple crop, cotton, still goes to market in the old channels, but other crops of greater acre value go north and find a ready sale. Thousands of car loads of peaches, early apples, potatoes, onions, tomatoes, cabbages, melons, cantaloupes and strawberries go north from regions now that were formerly entirely devoted to the production of cotton. The kinds of live stock have been vastly improved and hold their own in any market. Clover alfalfa, cow peas, sorghum, field corn, rye, rape, peanut straw are now extensively grown and stock fare sumptuously. Natural hay land is abundant, but there is no limit to which the profitable production of forage cannot be carried. Winter pasturage is easily maintained by sowing rye or oats. Two or three crops are grown successively on the same land, and a small acreage goes much further in producing the wherewithal to live than elsewhere.

One of the hardest lessons for a prospective settler from the western prairie states to learn, is that 160 acres are not necessary to success and are apt to be a real drawback. A Nebraska farmer may produce 50 bushels of corn to the acre, which will cost him \$6 to plant and harvest. If he is lucky he may get an average of 30 cents per bushel, which would amount to \$15 per acre, less \$6 for planting and say \$1 for taxes, leaving a net of \$8 per acre. The Texas, Louisiana or Arkansas farmer would probably not get over 25 bushels, but could figure on getting double the price, but his crop need not be all corn. He raises just enough for what little he needs for his stock, for he can grow Irish potatoes that will net him \$75 to \$100 per acre, cotton yielding from \$20 to \$60 per acre, melons yielding \$75 to \$100, cantaloupes yielding about the same, strawberries yielding from \$65 to \$250 per acre, tomatoes yielding from \$75 to



Packing Peaches at Gentry, Ark.

\$150 per acre. If he plants a peach orchard, his crop will be worth from \$100 to \$200 per acre. On forty acres he can clear more cash money than an Iowa farmer can get from 160 acres, and he can do this on land which at the present time will not cost him more than \$10 to \$15 per acre in a country where taxes will not exceed 50 cents on the \$100 valuation.

The immigrant from the northern and eastern states has found that prairie lands at \$30 to \$100 per acre, are not as attractive as they used to be and is working his way southward. In Louisiana, where rice is grown and in Western Arkansas where fruit growing and truck raising have developed into a specialty, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, Michigan and all of the prairie states are represented in great num-

bers. The immigration to the country on the line of the Kansas City Southern during 1900-1903 exceeds 200,000, to say nothing of the number who have settled on other lines of railway. Of the southern states having large areas of country still thinly settled, Western Arkansas, Eastern Texas, Western Louisiana at the present time present the greatest attractions in the way of fertile lands at very low prices. It is at present the only section of the United States, where a man, relying on his ability to work and a little money in cash, can gain a foothold and work out his salvation. There are more ways to earn a living by agriculture open to him here and less working capital is needed to get a start, than any where else.

Manganese Mining in Southern Arkansas.

The presence of manganese ore in Arkansas has been known for fifty years or more, but owing to the remoteness of the deposits from convenient railway transportation, nothing was done in the way of developing them until within the last three or four months. The manganese mining dis-

trict covers an area from six to eleven miles in width and about thirty miles in length, situated mainly in Polk, Howard, Montgomery and Pike counties in Arkansas and is readily accessible from the Kansas City Southern Railway. The ore occurs in this region in the form of vast deposits, as well as in

what would be determined by those familiar with mining in Colorado, to be true fissure veins, if well defined hanging walls and foot walls are important considerations in mining. The quantity of ore in sight, if the surface indications count for anything, is regarded as over one million tons. The ore lying loose in boulders, which could be handled without mining, is estimated at over one hundred thousand tons. In one locality is a mountain which appears to consist entirely of this ore. The district has never been thoroughly prospected, but so vast is the quantity of ore already discovered that it will take a century or two of strenuous manufacture to use it up or render it a scarce article. No single corporation could possibly handle more than a small part of the ore in sight. Magnificent business openings are presented to those familiar with the manganese industry as there is a strong and growing demand for this ore and room for unlimited development.

The uses of manganese in the industries are manifold. Its principal utility is in the manufacture of steel, in fact, it is impossible to make hard steel without manganese. In the process of manufacture, the manganese ore is smelted into ferro-manganese, containing 80 per cent of metallic manganese, the remainder being iron. In converting pig iron into steel, fourteen per cent of ferro-manganese is added to the mass of pig iron. In the manufacture of ornamental and extra hard brick manganese is extensively used. A certain percentage mixed with clay will make a very hard brick which is impervious to atmospheric action. These bricks are the most costly of all bricks used in architectural construction. Large quantities of manganese are used in the eastern cotton mills, where it is applied as a pigment in calicoes and other prints. The oxide of manganese enters more or less largely into the manufacture of varnishes. It also has its uses as a stiptic, astringent and disinfectant in the practice of surgery and medicine.

The deposits of manganese ore in Arkansas are the first and only discoveries in commercial quantity anywhere in the United States. They are in close proximity to large deposits of iron

ore, running as high as 63 per cent metallic iron, and are convenient to coal, water and timber, all of these in abundance. Limestone, which can be used in the smelting of these ores, is within easy reach. No manganese is manufactured or mined in the United States at the present time. The importations of manganese ore in 1903 amounted to 500,000 tons, for which a price of \$12 to \$16 was paid per ton, the price varying with purity and market conditions. All the manganese used in the United States has come from Russia, Brazil, Chili and the East Indies. A comparative table showing the assays of the ore used by the Carnegie steel works is as follows:

	Silica	Iron	Mang	Phosphorus
Russian. . .	11.00	.71	49.02	.163
Chilean. . .	11.51	4.06	51.06	.080
E. Indian. . .	3.29	9.23	46.18	.242
Brazilian. . .	1.41	3.30	52.53	.028
Japanese . .	5.60	3.62	50.20	.115
Arkansas. . .	7.00	2.00	53.56	.227

The Arkansas ores have not been used in the Carnegie steel works, but the average of numerous assays made is as above given. In many assays the metallic manganese runs 56 to 58 per cent, with a very low percentage of silica and no sulphur. Phosphorus is found in some of the surface ores, but the quantity is very small and disappears in the deeper diggings. Under the new steel making processes now in use the presence of phosphorus cuts no figure whatever. The maximum percentage of metallic manganese ores used for steel making is 50 per cent. Some ores contain a higher percentage, but are usually not suitable for steel making. As stated above, the ore, f. o. b. at any of the seaports is worth from \$12 to \$16 per ton. Concentrated and converted into ferro-manganese, 80 per cent pure, it is worth \$45 to \$50 per ton at the same ports.

The American Manganese Mining Company, incorporated in Arkansas, is the first corporation on the ground for the purpose of developing these manganese deposits. It is capitalized at \$1,000,000, and has acquired several good deposits, which are to be mined immediately. It is planned to erect a smelter and concentrating works at a point known as Eldridge moun-

tain, sixteen miles east of Mena, Arkansas, where the new town of Eberson City has been laid out. The place is reached at present by a good wagon road, but a sixteen mile railway is to be immediately built to the works. This railway will also reach a number of fine slate beds and several fine lead and zinc prospects. Fine timber, mostly merchantable pine, is very abundant, and there is no lack of iron ore, coal, lime and whatever else is essential to successful smelting operations. The general offices of the American Manganese Mining Com-

pany will be at Mena, Arkansas, until the smelter and concentrating works, which will cost about \$150,000, are well under way. What is desired more than anything else is, that others familiar with the iron and steel industry will examine this vast manganese field and likewise build smelters and help develop this industry. There is material enough, and room enough in the market to keep a dozen or more smelters busy for years to come. Parties desiring specific information on the subject should address H. A. Thompson, Mena Hotel, Mena, Arkansas.



North Sixth Street, Fort Smith, Ark., before ballasting.

The Good Roads Movement.

It is not so very long ago, that the average American farmer considered a bad, boggy, water logged road a dispensation of divine providence, rather than the logical result of a want of human foresight. The roads had been passable in dry weather and if the Lord chose to let it rain several weeks in succession, that was not the farmer's fault. His father and grandfather had traveled over the same roads, had jolted their wagons to pieces in dry weather and had been mired to the hubs in the wet season, or had been imprisoned on the farm for weeks because the roads were impassable, but

this was all right, because it had always been so. Sometimes he grumbled a little at the road overseer and thought of the time the road working contingent spent in the shade, telling stories and smoking instead of working, but this had always been so and was to be expected in the ordinary course of events. The road always had been and would continue to be good, bad or indifferent according to the season and nothing was to be gained by grumbling.

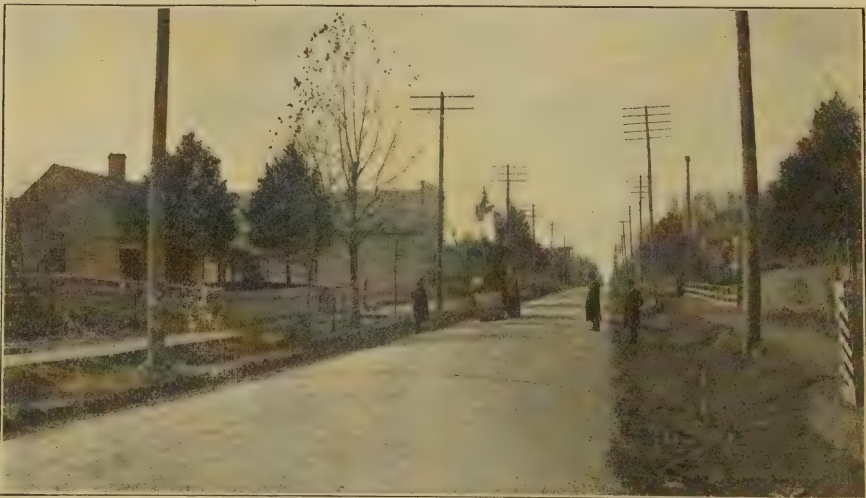
The ordinary citizen of the town was not interested in the country roads. He had troubles of his own and the

condition of the roads was not one of his troubles, that was the farmer's grief, and being an unselfish man, he did not covet what belonged to others. Some twelve or fifteen years ago, when the bicycle craze was at its height, the town people began to stray into the country. Many of the bicycle trips resulted in involuntary mud baths or an occasional header into the ditch, or being mired five miles away from anywhere. In a very little while the townsman was much interested in the roads and had much to say about the road overseer and bad roads generally. He had a record of every mud hole on the line and of every bad bridge in the county, and he registered his grievances vigorously in the public prints. The farmer also invested in bicycles and took a few headers himself and on a closer acquaintance with the road came to the conclusion that it really wasn't what it was cracked up to be and he also found a grievance he did not own before. In time good road clubs were formed, which finally grew into national organizations. The bicycle was gradually replaced by the automobile and more town people than ever began to use the country roads, with the result that the demand for a good, hard, smooth, waterproof country road became stronger than ever. The farmer also developed a desire to

go some where quick and got better horses and vehicles and joined in the demand for better roads.

The agitation has been of tremendous value to the country at large. In many localities splendid work has been done by the local authorities, and the benefits are so apparent that the movement has taken root in every state in the Union. The National Government has interested itself in this direction, and has sent to the several states expert road builders, with the necessary apparatus to instruct the people how to build a first class road out the material found in the country the road traverses. One of these parties is now operating on the line of the Kansas City Southern Railway, and has stopped at the various stations and given practical instruction in the art of road making. It has been received with enthusiasm everywhere and its initial work will count for years to come.

As to the value of a good solid road to both the farmer and the townsman there can be no question. A good road moves the farm ten miles nearer to town. Fifteen miles from town is not a serious proposition if you can travel seven miles per hour, but it's worse than fifty miles, if the road is full of holes and not more than one or two miles can be made. Much of the coun-



Finished Road, North Sixth Street, Fort Smith, Ark.



Improved Greenwood Road, near Fort Smith, Ark.

try on the K. C. S. Railway is devoted to fruit and truck growing. Every thing for financial success depends upon getting the product to market in first class condition. The product is perishable and won't keep long in any event. The jolting over a bad road will hasten its decay and the amount of money lost by reason of this and the slow progress that can be made in wet weather is practically beyond computation. Strawberries, over a smooth, hard road can hardly be hauled more than two miles without damage, peaches not safely over five miles, and it takes careful driving to carry plums, tomatoes, grapes, etc., over two miles without damage on an ordinary good dirt road. Now these are lightweight goods and are carried on spring wagons, but notwithstanding the precaution, there is a large percentage of loss. Corn, cotton, grain, hay, etc., and the heavier products of the forest and the mine are in themselves not injured appreciably in the transport over bad roads, but the loss in time, short weight loads is a serious consideration. On a well paved street a thirteen hundred pound horse can easily pull 1,500 pounds plus the wagon, up a steep incline and pull 2,000 pounds on a fairly level street, but on a water logged, muddy country

road, the empty vehicle is frequently more than a load for the team, which can proceed, if at all, only at a snail's pace. It is doubtful if more than one-fourth of the service can be gotten out of either horse or vehicle, on an ordinary country dirt road.

A farm having easy access to the city, on roads that will admit of speedy travel, will permit the carrying of maximum loads, and is smooth enough to carry commercial fruit and truck speedily and safely will double in value the moment this condition is brought about. To the people living in town good country roads leading to town mean much. The intercommunication between the man in the country and the one in town is more frequent and a greater volume of business is carried on. The local traffic helps out a small town in many ways. The products of the dairy, poultry house and garden readily sold in town yield much revenue formerly unobtainable and the proceeds go a long way in increasing the material comforts on the farm. The working and earning capacity of the farmer is increased in many ways, and it soon shows itself in better stock, better fences, better houses and in other ways. The good roads movement is a good thing, push it along.

An Afternoon Tea Party on Toyah Creek.

F. E. ROESLER.

In Reeves county, about thirty miles south of the Texas and Pacific railway, is a beautiful stream some thirty miles in length known as Toyah creek. It issues from the Davis mountains in a series of large springs, and is full of fine bass. Where the valley broadens, out it irrigates three or four thousand acres of fine fertile soil. It would be a delightful country to live in, were it not for the great distances between the farms and ranches. To a newcomer isolation is the bane of existence. Duck shooting, quail hunting and bass fishing become tiresome after a while, and the visitor leaves in search of other attractions.

It happened a number of years ago that some Eastern investors concluded to build a town at the head of the stream, build canals and do such other things as might be calculated to bring revenue from a moderate investment. For this purpose they acquired an option on all the irrigable land lying thereabouts, and sent an estimable gentleman and his wife to supervise the property. They came from Virginia and were a valuable acquisition to the country. A fine large building was erected for their accommodation. After a stay of a month or two the superintendent's wife made the acquaintance of a few of the neighbors living between ten and twenty miles away. At one of these visits she remarked to her caller that she would like to give a little party at a given day and invited her visitors to join in the entertainment.

Now the term "party" has not the same meaning in extreme Western Texas that it has in Virginia. Within two days of the date set for the "party" the wagons began to roll in from the surrounding counties, and before the good lady from Virginia could realize what had happened, she had on hand a visiting party of over two hundred and fifty strangers, not over half a dozen of whom she had invited or had ever seen before. The ladies

promptly took possession of the house and turned the men out to sleep in the wagons, in the haystacks or wherever else they could find accommodations. The strangers brought with them their own supplies, which consisted of live hogs, sheep, a quarter of beef, several deer, quail, sacks of potatoes, apples, vegetables of all descriptions and whatever else was necessary for the entertainment of a large crowd. The festivities lasted nearly a week, with a ball every night lasting from sunset to daylight. The hostess was a devout Methodist who had never danced in her life, and was not much pleased with the innovation, but could not help herself. The old family piano suffered much during the entertainment, while a Mexican band, gathered up in the mesquite brush in the neighborhood, helped furnish the music. The entertainment wound up with a grand horse race.

Three miles from the superintendent's house was an old Mexican village. The natives had a scrub horse, which they thought could outrun any other horse in Reeves county, and they offered to back their judgment with their cash. The Americans took up the proposition, staked out a race course and brought out an equally disreputable looking beast for prize competition. Judges were appointed to appraise the value of the bets and these were made *en masse*; that is to say, the Mexicans brought out their goats, spavined horses, donkeys, blankets, coffee mills, old rifles, sacks of corn, a tumbled down wagon, a string of fish, three or four hams and whatever else they could afford to bet on their horse while the American stake consisted of a similar line of goods, a few dollars in coin, a Winchester, a few worn-out revolvers, a basket of eggs, a dozen chickens and several bottles of whisky. The appraisers soon reached a conclusion as to values, and as soon as the stakes were even, the fun began. At the crack of a pis-

tol, both horses started and within a quarter of a mile the American beast turned a complete somersault and threw its rider overboard. The Mexican horse fell down before it reached its destination, but like the baseball player who slides to a base, it managed to roll over the line. The whole Mexican contingent and half the Ameri-

cans started on foot after their horses and were on hand in ample time to witness the wind-up of the race.

The prizes were honestly earned and paid and several of the visitors to the party had to borrow supplies from the superintendent on which to travel home.

Vernon Parish, Louisiana, and Leesville.

Vernon parish forms one of the extreme western parishes of Louisiana, bordering on the Sabine river, a navigable stream. It contains 986,000 acres of land and in 1900 had 10,327 inhabitants. At the present time (1904) the population might safely be estimated at 14,000 to 15,000. The parish is about one hundred miles south of Shreveport and about seventy-five miles north of Lake Charles. The general "lay of the land" is that of a gently undulating country, heavily timbered in large areas and interspersed here and there with small areas of prairie and alluvial lands. On the uplands or rolling areas in the parish is found the finest body of land leaf pine timber on the continent, changing into hardwood timbers near the water courses and on the alluvial lands of the Sabine and Calcasieu rivers and the several bayous which traverse the parish.

The Kansas City Southern Railway passes through the center of the parish from north to south, and has on its line the town of Leesville, parish seat, population 2,700; and the towns of Pickering, population, 1,100; Neame, population, 1,015; Hornbeck, population, 800; Rose Pine, population, 500; Orange, population, 370, and Cooper and Hawthorne. At all of these stations are located immense sawmills employing large numbers of men at good wages. Some fifteen or twenty of these mills have been operating in the parish for the past four or five years. They have made but little inroads on the vast forests of long leaf pine, but the work already done makes a considerable area of land available for agricultural operations.

The soil of the parish in the main is a gray or dark sandy loam, varying more or less in fertility and underlaid with a red clay heavily charged with iron. Compared with the rich black soils of Iowa, Illinois or Nebraska, suitable principally for corn production, the soils of Vernon parish could not be esteemed equally rich, but as their range of production by reason of the favorable climate, is vastly superior, the actual money return per acre from cultivated crops, is far in excess of anything that could be done in the states named. Corn, cotton and sugar, hay, oats and sorghum are the standard field crops. On the alluvial lands, along the water courses, an average of a bale of cotton per acre is expected; on the pine uplands the average yield is from one-third to one-half bale. The average bale of cotton lint weighs 500 pounds. The price varies from 8 cents to 12 cents per pound. The crop of 1903 was unusually profitable and a crop of about 12,000 to 15,000 bales was produced in the parish. As stated above, at the present time, the manufacture of lumber is the engrossing pursuit of the majority of the people of the parish and the acreage in cultivation is small compared with the entire area of the parish. The numerous industrial population must be supplied and so an excellent local market for all sorts of farm produce is provided. Corn yields from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre on the up lands and from fifty to sixty bushels per acre on the alluvial lands. The price is never at any time below 50 cents per bushel, and often is double this price, as the local consumption is very large

and none is shipped away. As there are no sugar mills in Vernon parish, the sugar cane produced is used entirely for syrup, which has a good local market. The money yield per acre is from \$60 to \$120 per acre.

The various forage grasses, the clovers, sorghums and alfalfa, grown under the proper conditions, are profitable and find a ready market at all times. The natural pasturage is abundant, as a rule, very good in the hardwood areas and lasting between nine and ten months each year. In the cut over pine lands a luxuriant grass growth appears about the second or third year after the timber has been cut. Cattle raising and cattle feeding are developing into profitable lines of business very rapidly, and beef cattle are shipped northward in considerable numbers. The by-products from the gins and cotton seed oil mills, the rice bran, shorts, polish from the rice mills and the cheap by-products of the sugar factories can be used to the best advantage in feeding beef cattle. Dairy stock do splendidly all over Louisiana. Hog raising is very profitable and sheep raising and wool growing are already important industries in this section, dependent almost entirely on the natural pasturage. What forage is needed can be readily produced. There is not a finer country any where for raising poultry, such as turkeys, chickens, geese and ducks. Wild game is still abundant and consists of deer, squirrels, raccoons, opossums, rabbits, beaver, wild turkeys, wild ducks, part-ridges and other game birds. Trout, pike, bass and other fishes are abundant in all the streams.

The parish is traversed by several fine streams and bayous and is entirely free from marshes or stagnant waters. Public health is always good and the climate is congenial and delightful, lacking, as it does, the rigorous cold of a northern winter and being kept cool by the daily breezes coming from the Gulf in summer.

Soil, climate, transportation facilities and other conditions are very favorable to the profitable production of fruit and extra early vegetables. Commercial peach orchards have better

prospects here than almost any where in Texas or Louisiana. The soil is just right for this crop, containing iron in abundance and which is essential in the production of handsome, well-flavored, highly colored fruit. The climate is just what is necessary to bring in a crop at an extra early date and mature a fruit which will stand shipping to the most distant markets. Elberta peaches should reach the Kansas City and St. Paul markets about the third week in June, and being among the very first in the market, should bring extra high prices. Irish potatoes should yield from 100 to 200 bushels to the acre, and as they mature about June 1st should bring from 80 cents to \$1.25 per bushel, f. o. b. Cantaloupes, grapes, melons, plums, strawberries are grown for home use and sell readily in the local market, which at present consumes all that is grown.

Leesville, the parish seat of government, has 2,700 inhabitants, and is south of Kansas City 668 miles. It is a well-built town, having modern conveniences commensurate with its population. It is a thrifty, growing place, likely to develop into a prosperous city, as it has ample resources to insure future growth for years to come. It has a modern system of waterworks with six miles of mains, a telephone exchange, an electric light plant, an ice plant, foundries, two banks, numerous churches, a steam laundry, two newspapers, bottling works, several large saw mills, exporting from 2,500 to 3,000 car loads of lumber and a considerable number of commercial establishments. The cotton exports amount to 3,000 to 4,000 bales, and among the other large shipments are cattle, wool and Irish potatoes. During 1903, 451 persons were added to the town population and fifteen new families settled upon adjacent farms. The local improvements during 1903 consisted of a foundry, hotel, brickyard, school building, a church, a business building costing \$1,500 and fifteen dwellings costing \$12,000. During the year outward shipments increased ten per cent. During 1904 considerable additional improvements have been made and there was also a tangible increase in population.

Opportunities are good and raw material is abundant for a cotton mill, a cotton seed oil mill, a hub, spoke and handle factory, a woolen mill, a furniture factory, a cold storage plant, or a wagon factory. There are good openings for a hardware store, a bakery, a

shoemaker, a jeweler, a teacher, a canner and a brick and tile yard. Parties looking for business opportunities will do well to stop off at Leesville, or correspond with Mr. R. Lee Richardson, or the First National Bank at Leesville, La.

Market Gardening as a Business for Young Men.

A LETTER FROM UNCLE EPHRAIM.

"My Dear Nephew:—So you want me to lend you another hundred dollars to tide over the winter? Next year you think you will be able to refund. Now, Will, I have been thinking this matter over, and have concluded to do nothing of the kind. This is the third time you have come with the same old story, but it seems to me that you can't learn anything from practical experience. Straight farming in a corn country pays all right, if you own the land, but if you must pay rent on one hundred dollar land in order to raise a thirty cent crop, you cannot possibly win out. No matter how long you work corn as a tenant, you will always be on the losing side of the game. There is no hope that you ever will be able to buy a farm of your own from your earnings as a tenant in a corn country, and if you did succeed you would pay many times more for the land than it is worth. As a business proposition, my advice to you is, 'Get out of the corn belt, and go where you can buy cheap land.'

"The fact that you can't get rich at growing corn away from the corn belt should not worry you, for you can't make expenses as a tenant, where they make a specialty of raising corn. Now, if you will pay your debts, pack up, clear out and come here. I will lend you all the money you need, but a tenants lease in the corn belt is no tangible asset on which your Uncle Ephraim can afford to lend you any money. You can go into any one of twenty places in Western Arkansas and engage in the business of market gardening. Comparatively little money is needed for a start, and a few acres of land are all you want. It won't be necessary for you to rent land, because

you can buy it for about what the rent on the corn land would cost you. The buying of twenty or forty acres will not be a great undertaking. In market gardening you can find as much work and take off as much money-yielding crop from twenty acres as can a straight corn farmer from one hundred acres.

"Almost any hustling young man can raise the money in a single season to make a purchase payment on 20 or 40 acres, and with a little cash for tools and seeds be ready to go ahead. Much good truck growing land can be had for ten to twenty dollars per acre in localities where the business is already established. It might seem at first that the gardening business is somewhat crowded, but you must remember that there is always sale for first-class products, and these you must endeavor to raise. If you have the right kind of stuff and in marketable quantity, you will never lack for buyers. Much of your truck will go North to the corn raisers, who have very little in the way of early vegetables, and buy most of their onions, cabbage, spinach, sweet potatoes and even Irish potatoes in town. Not figuring at all on your brother corn raisers, there is an enormous town trade in early vegetables all over the Northern states, and if you have anything worth buying, they will be on deck early to take the stuff off your hands.

"In my estimation, there is no business more interesting than commercial truck raising. There is none of the monotony about it that straight farm work carries with it, but almost every day and every hour something new comes up that requires the use of one's thinking box. Twenty acres in



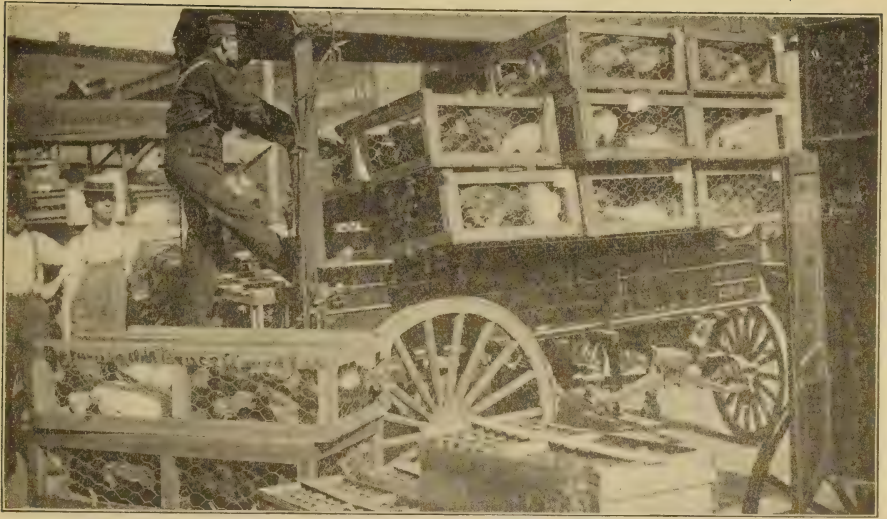
Peach Orchard at Siloam Springs, Ark.

truck will give more variety of work and take more planning and intelligent calculation than would the tilling of a hundred acre farm, and it will pay better if properly handled. The prices ordinarily paid for commercial truck in the Northern cities should satisfy you on the score of income. Onions are worth from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bushel. Sweet potatoes about the same. Irish potatoes, 80 cents to \$1.00 per bushel; cabbage, two cents per pound, and remember that any of these will produce

from two to four times as much to the acre as corn, and can be grown cheaper per bushel for bushel. For several years I have watched this point and find that twice as many and often four times as many bushels of potatoes are grown to the acre as one of corn, and it very seldom happens that I cannot trade a bushel of potatoes for two of corn. It costs a little more, acre for acre to grow the crop, but the cost per bushel of production is less on potatoes than on corn by a good margin.



Picking Blackberries at DeQueen, Ark.



Poultry Arrivals, Kansas City Market.

"Of course, you will have to work— plenty of work, and some of it hard on the back, but the results are worth the work. The money is coming in all year around. There is not a month in the year in which the gardener does not have something to sell, while the straight corn farmer is running a credit account at the store, expecting to pay for the same out of his crop, the gardener pays cash as he goes. He lives an

independent, out-of-door life, that comes nearer than any other to a happy combination of the farmer and the business man. With a team, a cow, a few pigs and chickens, a modest cottage, plenty of fruit and garden stuff at hand, and the money coming in all year around, what better proposition would you want?

"Your wife will raise no objections, or at least she shouldn't. No hired men



Early Morning Scene, Kansas City Market.

to board, no corn huskers or threshers to dread, plenty of poultry and garden stuff always handy for the table, and always near town, where she can get on short notice anything she may want without waiving in any way the comforts of an ideal country life.

"Just take the time and figure out what can be grown on an acre, and you will get an idea of what can be done on a very small piece of land. Of onions, I have raised 250 bushels on one-third of an acre. It is no uncommon thing to get 20,000 to 30,000 pounds of cabbage to the acre, which will sell at a minimum price of one cent per pound. From one to two hundred bushels of

Irish potatoes are the common yield and the price rarely below 80 cents per bushel. Now, in addition to these, there are great possibilities in tomatoes, strawberries, cantaloupes, melons, cucumbers, etc., etc., which also yield handsome crops and revenues.

"Now, there are hundreds of farmers in our section who are making comfortable livings in growing these crops. "Come down and see them, and learn on the ground what they are doing. If this proposition appeals to you, write me without delay.

"Affectionately your uncle,
"Ephraim."

Settlement of the Country Along the K. C. S. Ry.

During the month of July, 1904, a count was made of the increase in population, of the new acreage put in cultivation and of the new industrial establishments located on the line in the preceding three years. The enquiry covered a strip of country ten miles wide and extending from Kansas City, Missouri, to Port Arthur, Texas, and Lake Charles, Louisiana. Kansas City was not included in the count. The population found within this narrow strip exceeds half a million, and a strip twenty miles wide would probably contain three quarters of a million people. When the railway was built, the country was very thinly settled. Over one hundred miles of the railway passes through the Indian Territory in which it was until now utterly impossible to secure titles to land and the country afforded no attractions to intending homeseekers, who would not go where they could not buy land. This is now remedied and hereafter the Indian Territory, particularly the Cherokee and Choctaw Nations, will settle up as rapidly if not more so than other sections on the line of this railway.

The population of this ten mile strip for 1900 is given as follows, the figures for the town population being taken from the United States census, the country population carefully estimated:

Population of 112 cities, towns and villages, U. S. census, 1900.....	125,054
Rural population, 1900, carefully estimated.	179,272

Population of ten mile strip, 1900.....304,326

Population of 112 cities, towns and villages, July, 1904.....	241,115
Rural population in ten mile strip, July, 1904.	263,847

Population in ten mile strip, July, 1904.504,962

Increase in town population, 1900, to July, 1904.	116,061
Increase in rural population, 1900 to July, 1904.	84,575

Increase in population in ten mile strip, 1900 to July, 1904.....200,636

Population of ten mile strip in 1900.....	304,326
Increase in population, 1900 to July, 1904.	200,636
	504,962

Among the larger cities on the line, excluding Kansas City, are Beaumont, Tex., population, 24,500; Fort Smith, Ark., population, 25,000; Joplin, Mo., population, 35,000; Lake Charles, La., population, 13,000; Pittsburg, Kans., population, 14,800; Shreveport, La., population, 30,000, and Texarkana, Tex., population, 22,000. Port Arthur, Tex., and Mena, Ark., have respectively 5,300 and 4,866 inhabitants. Nine towns have populations varying be-

tween 2,000 and 3,800, and 13 towns have from 1,000 to 1,600 inhabitants each. All the towns have grown and many have more than doubled their population. In some cities and towns the growth has been very marked, as at Beaumont, Tex., where the increase was 15,073; DeQueen, Ark., 2,350; De Ridder, La., 1,900; Fort Smith, 13,413; Gentry, Ark., 681; Joplin, Mo., 18,977; Lake Charles, La., 6,320; Leesville, La., 1,602; Mansfield, La., 1,353; Mena, Ark., 1,443; Neosho, Mo., 1,075; Pittsburg, Kans., 4,688; Port Arthur, Tex., 4,400; Poteau, I. T., 1,068; Sallisaw, I. T., 1,035; Shreveport, La., 13,937; Siloam Springs, 1,752; Texarkana, Tex., 11,830; Waldron, Ark., 1,013, and Zwolle, La., 1,324.

Not all new settlers open up new farms. The tendency is rather to divide larger holdings and to occupy smaller farms. It appears, however, that 1,335 farms were opened up between 1900 and July, 1904, and that fully 250,000 acres of new lands were put in cultivation. The cotton acreage has increased from 265,407 acres in 1900-1 to 415,350 acres in 1903-4. The acreage of 1903-4 was probably larger than that of the preceding year, but excessive wet weather reduced the general yield. The acreage in fruit growing, 1903-4, is reported as follows: Acreage in apples trees, 21,199; in peach trees and other tree fruits, 25,012; in strawberries, 4,378; in commercial truck, 5,865, and in Irish potatoes, 7,433 acres; a total acreage of 63,889 acres.

The improvements in the cities and towns are shown as follows: 1902-3, dwellings and business buildings, 2,262; cost, \$2,773,200; 1903-4, dwellings and business buildings, 4,877, cost, \$4,261,700; total 7,139 buildings, costing

\$7,260,400; municipal street improvements, \$3,335,016.

The number of industrial establishments, located on the line of the K. C. S. Railway since 1900, has been quite large. In 1901-2 there were located 114 manufacturing establishments; in 1902-3, 449; in 1903-4, 498, making 1,061 in three years, during which time some 600 merchants also found business locations.

The year 1903-4, owing to excessive rains and late frost, has not been favorable to the production of fruits. About 2,000 car loads were shipped from stations on the line and among these shipments were 72 car loads of apples, 33,175 crates of peaches, 105,935 crates of strawberries, 150 car loads of Irish potatoes, 220 cars of miscellaneous truck and 6,600 crates of cantaloupes.

The average values of field and fruit crops for 1903-4 per acre are reported as follows: Corn, \$16.33 per acre; wheat, \$10.81 per acre; hay, \$7; rice, \$38; cotton, \$31.66; peaches, \$105.83; apples, \$95.07; strawberries, \$179.14; Irish potatoes, \$77 per acre and commercial truck average \$51.43 per acre.

From the foregoing statement it is readily apparent that the country on the line of the K. C. S. Railway is undergoing a steady and rapid development, to be followed by a quicker movement as the undeveloped resources of the country become better known. One very salient feature is the great acreage planted in fruits and truck, 63,880 acres, which, when all is bearing, must yield to the growers an enormous revenue. Figuring at an average of \$50 per acre, the money yield in any one year should reach \$3,194,000; to say nothing of the great acreage in corn, wheat, cotton and rice.

Home Seekers' Rates.

On November 1st and 15th and December 6th and 20th, 1904, and first and third Tuesdays of each month during 1905, home seekers round trip tickets are on sale from Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Minnesota and South Dakota to all points on Port Arthur Route at rate of one fare plus \$2.00, with return limit of 21 days after date of sale, good for stop-overs at all points en route on Port Arthur Route on both going and return trip.

For further information regarding rate, write to

S. G. WARNER,
G. P. & T. A., K. C. S. Ry., Kansas City, Mo.

The Town of Spiro, I. T.

Heretofore there was little occasion to say much about the towns in the Cherokee and Choctaw Nations of the Indian Territory, because the question of land titles was too unsettled to afford any attractions to the man seeking a new home. Perfect titles are now being conveyed to the individual Indian allottees, and much of this land is now available for purchase and lease.

Spiro is in the Choctaw Nation, 312 miles south of Kansas City, Missouri, and 16 miles west of Fort Smith, Arkansas. It has about 1,000 inhabitants and is the junction point of the main line and Fort Smith branch of the Kansas City Southern Railway. There are tributary to the town about 100,000 acres of fine river bottom lands and about 200,000 acres of uplands suitable for general farming, fruit growing and truck raising. The bottom lands are excellently adapted to cotton, corn and potato crops, and from 14,000 to 15,000 bales of cotton and 20 to 40 car loads of Irish potatoes are annually produced. Spiro has been making a steady growth, increasing by 50 to 100 new settlers each year. During 1902-3, the local improvements con-

sisted of a new cotton gin, street improvements costing \$1,000 and telephone service. During 1903-4 there were erected three new dwellings and four business buildings costing \$14,000, a new opera house, a hotel, a city park and street improvements. In the vicinity of the town there is much oak, hickory and cotton wood timber which could be manufactured to advantage, and large coal deposits, as yet undeveloped, are very convenient.

The climate in this section is healthful and agreeable, being rarely hot in summer or disagreeably cold in winter, which is usually very short.

Corn is produced in large quantities, but is almost entirely consumed at home. In the river bottoms from 60 to 80 bushels to the acre are frequently produced. Cotton is grown extensively, the product of last season being 15,138 bales of lint and 2,500 tons of cotton seed. Only about 20 per cent of the land is in cultivation. Two crops of potatoes are grown annually. One hundred and eight car loads were shipped in 1904, yielding a net profit of \$75 to \$100 per acre. Two hundred bushels per acre are not an uncommon



Main Street, Spiro, I. T.

crop. The fruit growing industry has been but little developed, though soil and climate present splendid possibilities. The hay export amounts to about 75 cars per year. Cattle and live stock of all descriptions are raised in the vicinity and owing to the fine natural pasturage the business is profitable.

All points considered, the country around Spiro is very well adapted to general farming operations, fruit and

truck growing, and stock raising, is convenient to quick and cheap transportation and offers many attractions to those seeking new locations. Those who go there early can obtain lands at a moderate cost.

Mr. Alfred T. Bissell, of Spiro, will be pleased to answer any letters regarding the town or country and will furnish full information about titles to town or farm property.

Crop Conditions on the K. C. S. Ry.

The corn crop in southern Missouri and northern Arkansas, though later than usual, will be in quantity about the same as in previous years. The weather conditions in the earlier part of the year were not favorable, as the frequent and continuous rains made replanting necessary in many places. The outlook improved greatly during the summer months and a large crop is now maturing in good condition. The home consumption of corn on the line of the K. C. S. Ry. constitutes about nine-tenths of the crop, being fed to the stock on the farms and shipped in the form of cattle and hogs. The shipments of corn from the railroad stations by way of the K. C. S. Ry. amount to about 6,000 car loads of 66,000 pounds, which would be about one-tenth of the whole product, say within five to ten miles of the railway. The gross production was probably 6,500,000 bushels, obtained from about 230,000 acres. No accurate statistics are available. In Texas the corn crop for 1904 has been exceptionally good, covering the whole state the estimates made run to 150,000,000 bushels. About one and one-half million acres were planted in corn and a good average of 25 bushels per acre was obtained. Corn in Missouri, Kansas and Northern Arkansas will average about 30 bushels to the acre.

The wheat crop in Texas is about 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels, about two-thirds of the preceding year's crop. In Missouri and Kansas the crop is larger than in the preceding year. A good average crop was grown on the line of the K. C. S. Ry., all except about 500 cars

being consumed in the local mills.

The production of cotton on the line of the K. C. S. Ry. begins a little south of the Missouri State line and extends thence south to the Gulf. The cotton crop of the Indian Territory is the greatest ever grown, both in acreage and yield per acre. The crop has come in earlier than usual and it is estimated to run about a bale to the acre. Every cotton gin in the territory is being worked to its utmost capacity. The cotton crop for 1904 will be very profitable. The estimate of the Arkansas crop for 1904 is 1,100,000 bales. Both the acreage and the yield per acre have increased, though overflow in the lowlands along the rivers has decreased the yield by 150,000 bales. The very high price of cotton during the year 1903 has stimulated the production of cotton, both in Louisiana and Texas. The crop in Texas will be ten per cent larger than last year. The boll weevil is busy in some localities, but in general no alarm is felt. The acreage in Texas is probably larger than in any preceding year, but in a number of counties, owing to the ravages of the boll weevil, not more than one-tenth of a bale will be obtained from an acre. The crop conditions as at present apparent indicate a crop of 2,787,129 for Texas, 488,812 for the Indian Territory and 363,798 bales for Oklahoma Territory.

In Louisiana the cotton growing area has been greatly extended. Lands heretofore devoted exclusively to rice, have been planted in cotton and a good many hundred acres have been planted near Jennings and Lake Charles. The results have been highly satisfactory. One firm

in Shreveport have planted a thousand acres in the eastern part of Calcasieu Parish. Heretofore the crop has been confined more particularly to the north-western part of the state. The upland cotton grown in the hill parishes yields a good average of half a bale per acre, that of the Red River and Lake bottoms from a bale to a bale and a half. The crop of 1903 has been very profitable and the acreage for 1904 has been greatly enlarged.

The Department of Agriculture has estimated the cotton acreage for 1904 at 31,731,371 acres. During the past ten years the crop has varied from 7,157,000 bales to 11,250,000 bales, and the yield per acre from .37 bales to .48 bales. If the smallest yield, .37 bales per acre, be obtained, there will be a crop of 11,750,000 bales; whereas, if the maximum yield be obtained, the crop will amount to 15,500,000 bales. An average yield would give a crop of 13,600,000 bales. The value of the crop of 1904 will exceed \$200,000,000.

The rice crop of 1904, both in Louisiana and Texas, will be smaller than in the preceding year. The decrease in the crop is due to a large acreage devoted in Louisiana to cotton and corn. In Arcadia Parish 5,000 acres were planted in cotton, which had been in rice the year before. In all of the parishes there was a decrease in the rice and an increase in the cotton acreage. The cotton crop of 1903 had been unusually profitable, yielding a greater revenue for the once than did the rice. The rice acreage in Texas has slightly increased. The canal acreage was increased ten per cent; Matagorda County has an increase of 1,500 acres; Jefferson County an increase of 15,000 acres; Colorado County a decrease of 7,000 acres; Wharton County an increase of 2,500 acres, and Liberty County an increase of 1,500 acres. The yield per acre is not as good as usual owing to excessive and long continued rains.

The total rice acreage of 1904 in the United States appears to be about 643,400 acres, of which 1,800 are in North Carolina, 33,600 in South Carolina, 900 in Georgia, 365,100 in Louisiana, and 234,000 in Texas. The rice acreage has increased 83 per cent with-

in the past five years, and is now four times as large as it was fifteen years ago. In 1899 Louisiana and Texas contained about 60 per cent of the total acreage of the country. Now these states contain 93 per cent of the greatly increased total production. The crop for 1904 has been estimated as having an increase of 14 per cent in Texas and a decrease of 10 per cent in Louisiana.

The acreage in peach and apple trees along the Kansas City Southern Ry. has been increased by several thousand acres. In the bearing peach orchards the crops have been very fine and very profitable in Louisiana, Texas and Southern Arkansas. In Northern Arkansas and Southwestern Missouri, the crop was more or less injured by late frost, and more so by the long continued rains. Large shipments were profitably made but the rains caused the fruit to mature more quickly than it could be handled. It was an unusual condition and it caused the loss of about 25 per cent of the peach crop. The apple crop is by reason of late frosts not as plentiful as last year, but the fruit is very good in quality and large shipments will be made. The strawberry acreage of 1904 was greater than in any preceding year. Great shipments were made from many points on the line, and as a whole the crop was very profitable. The shipping season was cut short by the continuous rains. Some varieties of vegetables yielded unusual profits while others were damaged by the excessive rain. Cantaloupes, while very abundant, were not as good in quality and brought lower prices. About one thousand carloads of Irish potatoes were produced and found a quick sale at very good prices, those from Louisianan and Southern Arkansas and Northeast Texas yielding the best returns. Irish potatoes in the Kaw Valley of Kansas, the Arkansas River Valley and Red River Valley were damaged more or less by high water.

Taken as a whole the crops grown on the line of the Kansas City Southern Railway yielded satisfactory financial results in 1904, though they were not as great in quantity or as good in quality as they have been in other years.

Granniss, Ark., and Surroundings.

The town of Granniss, in Polk county, Arkansas, has about 600 inhabitants and is south of Kansas City 414 miles. It is situated on a high and comparatively level plateau, the water shed between the Rolling Fork and Cossatot rivers. The lands on the plateau are considered some of the finest fruit and truck lands in Arkansas, while the lowlands along the mountain streams mentioned are very fertile corn and cotton lands. Like many other towns in Southwestern Arkansas, Granniss owes its beginning to the lumber industry. The clearing out of the timber eventually made the lands available for agricultural and horticultural purposes and in the last five or six years much has been done in the way of developing the country. The town has been growing continuously and during 1903 added fifty-five people to its town population and placed one hundred families on the surrounding farms. During 1903 there were located at Granniss a lumber mill, crate factory and twenty new dwellings, and during 1904 ten new dwellings, costing \$5,000, four business buildings and a hotel. At the present time there are at Granniss three large general stores, one drug store, one confectionery store, one millinery store, two hotels, two blacksmith shops, livery barn, one grist mill and cotton gin, two physicians, one newspaper, a tie contractor and a sawmill. School and churches are well provided for.

Being in a semi-mountainous country, with swift flowing streams and perfect natural drainage, the healthfulness of the town and adjacent country are well assured. Pure mountain water is abundant everywhere, and the altitude is sufficient to insure a delightful, salubrious, invigorating climate all year round. The winters are short and mild. The landscape being hilly rather than flat is distinguished by some striking and peculiar features, being anything but monotonous.

As a fruit producing region the country around Granniss is bound in time

to become famous. Several hundred acres have been planted in commercial peach orchards and several of the orchards are now in bearing. The fruit is highly esteemed in Kansas City and the other northern markets and has yielded handsome financial results. Being very early in the market fancy prices are generally obtained and an income of \$150 to \$300 per acre for peaches is nothing uncommon. Strawberries are extensively grown and yield from \$150 to \$200 per acre. The fruit growing industry has advanced sufficiently here to enable the growers to ship in car load lots. The Apiary is an institution at Granniss, and the abundance of wild flowers make beekeeping an easy proposition. From 75 to 100 pounds of honey per season per colony is the ordinary yield. Cantaloupes, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, cabbages, turnips, tomatoes, beans, peas and other truck are grown commercially and find a ready market. Cantaloupes usually bring from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per crate and are very prolific in the yield. Strawberries often mature as early as the last of April and have brought prices as high as \$5.00 per crate, though this price of course cannot be maintained.

The ordinary field crops, grown more especially nearer the streams are corn, cotton and oats. Corn in the valleys of the Cossatot and Rolling Fork yield as much as sixty bushels per acre, while thirty to forty bushels are grown on the uplands. Cotton, of course, yields heavier on the rich bottom lands, but the average crop is three-fifths of a bale of 500 pounds. The crop of 1903 was unusually profitable. Oats yield handsome crops. Rye, sown for pasturage, makes splendid winter grazing. Other grains yield well, but Bermuda grass affords the finest pasturage. Clover makes a strong growth and timothy and red top give very satisfactory results. Cow peas and peanuts are grown extensively as forage crops. Cow peas, when threshed and marketed, sell readily at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel, and yield

from fifty to sixty bushels per acre. Peanuts also yield fine crops and are profitable.

Hogs and sheep do very well in this section of country, as there is an abundance of mast and good forage, and they can be raised at a minimum cost. The range for cattle is yet large and stock raising is carried on very profitably. There is an abundance of pure water everywhere, good open pasturage about ten months in the year and very little cold weather. The climate and other conditions are very favorable to the raising of chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, etc., and the hens seldom cease laying throughout the winter.

Among the mineral resources in the vicinity of Grannis are lead, zinc and

copper, the same being actively mined some ten miles south of Grannis. A superior black slate, suitable for roofing and other purposes is very abundant and could be easily quarried and manufactured.

Unimproved town lots range in price from \$25 to \$100 per lot; improved farm lands, \$10 to \$25 per acre, and unimproved lands \$5 to \$10 per acre. Lands are steadily rising in value and those looking for homes at a moderate price should not delay a visit to Grannis too long. There are good openings at Grannis for a hard wood saw mill, a lumber yard, a planer, furniture store, hardware store, brickyard, a tin-smith, bakery, a restaurant and a bank. Write to J. H. Orr, Grannis, Arkansas, for information.

Louisiana's Banner Year.

New Orleans, June 1.—Louisiana's vegetable crop for this season will approximate \$3,000,000 in value. This is said by exporters and shippers to be the finest crop ever grown in this state. The potato crop alone is said to be worth \$1,000,000, while the onion crop will in all probability be just as valuable. Including the beans, squashes, cucumbers, etc., exporters say the crop will be worth about \$3,000,000.

Never before in Louisiana's history has such a favorable condition of affairs existed. The growing and maturing season has been all that could be desired, while the season for digging and shipping has been splendid. The demand is good, and some exporters and shippers say, exceeds the output. Charles Roth, a Poydras street commission merchant, said the exceptionally large shipments were being made. As many as 30,000 sacks and barrels

of potatoes and onions were handled in one day during the past few weeks. The prices are firm and demand steadier than ever. Moreover, the vegetables are reaching their destinations in fine condition, and all dealing in and handling the Louisiana crop seem thoroughly satisfied.

The potato and onion season opened about the middle of March. It will close about June 15. The vegetables come into New Orleans from the lower and upper coasts by steamboats, and from the Bayou Lafourche section, via the Southern Pacific and Texas & Pacific railroads. Luggers from Grand Isle and the Lafourche section also bring large quantities. Large shipments of potatoes, cantaloupes, etc., are also made from Western Louisiana along the Kansas City Southern Railway, most of these going to Kansas City, Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Louis.

To the Advertising Patrons of "Current Events."

KANSAS CITY, MO., October 1, 1904.

Mr. E. N. Brown of Kansas City, Mo., is herewith authorized and empowered to make advertising contracts in behalf of "CURRENT EVENTS," published by the Kansas City Southern Railway Company, and to make collections of accounts for advertisements inserted in said magazine.

S. G. WARNER, G. P. & T. A.

"The Neutral Ground."

BY H. C. FULLER.

From Stark's Station, on the Sabine River to Shreveport on Red River, the Kansas City Southern Railway traverses a section rich in romance and full of historical interest. Few, if any, people who make the trip between the two points realize that the armies of Spain and the United States once met and when it appeared that a battle was imminent, a peace was suddenly patched up that led to the creation of the famous neutral ground, which, from the peculiar character of its situation was the prolific source of all kinds of trouble and revolution in the Southwest for twenty-five years, that is to say, from 1806 to 1831, at which time a definite boundary treaty was arranged between the United States and Mexico. At the close of the Revolutionary War, or rather by the treaty of Paris in 1783, the western boundary of the United States was placed at the Mississippi River. At that time Louisiana belonged to Spain, but was subsequently retro-ceded to France. Spain owned East and West Florida and the western boundary line of West Florida extended across the Mississippi River some distance above the town of New Orleans. This condition of affairs placed the navigation of the Mississippi absolutely under the control of the Spanish authorities at New Orleans, should they at any time see proper. Immediately following the close of the Revolutionary War a steady tide of immigration set westward and southwestward from the states and having crossed the mountains, spread itself out in the wild and fertile valleys of Kentucky and Tennessee. These two states were at that time a howling wilderness and the settler had to contend with wild animals and still wilder men. But the people were a hardy set and they came to stay. Homes were built and fields cleared, and in time a dense population was found in all the valleys and on all the hills of the country which became

afterwards Tennessee and Kentucky. As a means of subsistence the people hunted, raised various crops and rafted timber. The only market, or outlet for all this section was New Orleans, the Spanish town near the mouth of the Mississippi river, far to the south.

The people in the section of country mentioned above had no other market save the cities on the Atlantic seaboard beyond the mountains and as their means of transportation were limited and clumsy, they naturally sought the water route—that is down the Mississippi to New Orleans. When this river trade had reached large proportions the Spanish governor of New Orleans suddenly levied a confiscatory tariff or duty on all produce that came from American territory to New Orleans. The effect of this tariff was to completely paralyze the occupation of the people in the Tennessee and Kentucky country.

The people got together, held meetings, and sent a number of their best men to Washington to protest against the Spanish embargo and asked that Congress take some steps for their relief. But Congress did nothing, and to make matters worse, John Jay, who was then minister to Spain, actually entered into a treaty with the Spanish government whereby the United States agreed to give up all claims to navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi for a period of twenty-five years. The announcement that this treaty was in progress created intense excitement and indignation among the people of Tennessee and Kentucky, and they openly talked of leaving the United States and joining their fortunes to some government further to the south.

The ever-watchful and meddling Spaniards had noticed with growing interest the trend of events and had sent emissaries among the people of the Mississippi Valley for the express purpose of fomenting discord and alienating the affections of the people

from the United States. No doubt the closing of New Orleans against American river traffic was a deep laid scheme of the Spaniards from which, owing to the peculiar invironments of the times, they expected to reap a rich reward.

In fact the time and occasion made it exceedingly propitious for some master spirit to organize the dissatisfied forces of the great Southwest into some kind of independent government on a large scale. Such a man appeared in the person of Aaron Burr, vice-president of the United States.

Burr had come within one vote of being persident of the United States. This was bad enough, but when that vote was secured through the influence of one man—Alexander Hamilton—it was more than Burr's proud spirit could stand, so he challenged and killed Hamilton in a duel.

Public sentiment went against Burr and he become an outcast on the face of the earth.

Disappointed in his political hopes and burning with a desire for revenge, he left Washington and turned his face westward. He was fully conversant with existing conditions in the trans-Allegheny country and thither he bent his steps. He first halted at the hospitable home of Hermann Blennerhassett, on Blennerhassett Island in the Ohio river. Blennerhassett was a native of the Isle of Manx. He had married a young and lovely woman in England, and being possessed of quite a fortune and a liberal education, the young couple had moved to America and bought a splendid island in the Ohio river, to which they gave their name and upon which they built an elegant home, furnishing it with a fine library, music and everything that was conducive to happiness and comfort. The island contained several thousand acres of land and in addition to the extensive grounds immediately around the residence, the remainder was converted into a great pasture in which hundreds of blooded cattle were placed by the liberal and progressive proprietor. Into this paradise in the wilderness came Aaron Burr in the summer of 1806.

If beauty can be applied to the

physical form of man, Burr was beautiful, uniting in fine degree a perfect physical form with an intellect rich in the very best education that the times could afford. To Blennerhassett and his accomplished wife, Burr unfolded his scheme. It was to unite all the discordant elements in the Mississippi valley and establish a great republic or empire in the Southwest. This empire, once established, would in time be the rival of the United States, and the greatest governemnt on the Western hemisphere. To it would ultimately come Mexico, Central America and all the South American states. Burr left Blennerhassett's and proceeded down the river on horseback to New Orleans. On the way he stopped at the Hermitage and was entertained by Gen. Jackson.

Arriving at New Orleans, he visited the headquarters of Gen. Wilkinson, with whom he had a long conference, and with whom he no doubt entered into a bargain whereby the latter was to join him with an armed force at the proper time. Finally Burr purchased 300,000 acres of land from Baron de Bastrop in Northern Louisiana, about one hundred miles from the Texas border, to use as a place of rendezvous or final preparation for the grand movement.

Burr then returned by easy stages to Blennerhassetts and a short time thereafter it was noticed that some kind of military preparations were in progress on the island. For clandestine purposes the island at that particular period was ideally situated. There were no large towns near. On every side for hundreds of miles was an unbroken wilderness and few if any boats of any kind rarely if ever passed the place. Burr's plan, as afterward developed, appears to have been to collect a large number of boats at Blennerhassett's, load them with arms and provisions, and having passed down the Mississippi river to the Ouachita, ascend that river to the land he had purchased from Baron de Bastrop. These lands being his individual property, he had a perfect right to do with as he pleased. Wilkinson at New Orleans was to keep in touch with Burr and move when the time came. But

before Burr could get everything ready the Spanish authorities at Saltillo, through their outposts and scouts, found out that some kind of gigantic movement toward their territory was in progress and promptly dispatched Gen. Herrera and Gov. Cordero with a large army of veteran Spanish troops, to Natchitoches to act as an army of observation. The government at Washington hearing of this hostile movement on the part of Spain, at once ordered Gen. Wilkinson, at New Orleans, to proceed with his troops to the Sabine river and resist the crossing of the Spaniards. The United States claimed the Sabine river as its western boundary, while Spain claimed that the proper boundary was the Red river, fifty miles to the east. It certainly looked like war. The Spanish army reached the Sabine, crossed it, were in the neighborhood of where the town of Many now stands when their advance guard met the advance guard of Wilkinson's army on the way to the Sabine.

The Spaniards retreated and a running fight ensued and was kept up till the Spaniards reached and crossed the Sabine river. The army of Wilkinson's came up in the evening and both armies encamped for the night on opposite banks of the river. The soldiers of both armies anticipated a big fight the next day, October 7, 1806. But during the night Wilkinson and Herrera met in secret conference. The result was that early next morning Wilkinson issued orders for the American army to countermarch to Natchitoches, while the Spaniards remained where they were. A treaty was entered into between Wilkinson and Herrera by the terms of which all the territory, virtually, between the Sabine and Calcasieu rivers was to be regarded as "No Man's Land" or "Neutral ground." The strange treaty created a great deal of speculation at the time and it has since been proven almost beyond doubt that Wilkinson, in consideration of \$300,000 agreed to frustrate Burr's southwestern republic scheme and also to lend his assistance in having Burr

accused and apprehended. It was also proven that \$120,000 in cash was paid to Wilkinson by Herrera, and Walter Burling, an agent of Wilkinson, accompanied Herrera to Mexico to receive the remaining \$180,000.

As soon as Wilkinson reached New Orleans word was dispatched to Washington and a few weeks later Burr was arrested in the solitudes of Alabama, as he was endeavoring to make his way to the Spanish territory of Florida, having been apprised of Wilkinson's defection. As an historical proposition the neutral ground has no counterpart. For years and years it was the prolific breeding ground for all sorts of lawlessness. People accused of crime in the old states and in Mexico would find a safe refuge in the neutral ground.

It was in the neutral ground, in 1812, that Mace's Republican Army of the North was organized. This was the first attempt on a large scale to free Texas from Mexican misrule and establish Anglo-Saxon supremacy west of the Sabine river. And it was in the neutral ground that Gen. Zachary Taylor was stationed previous to the commencement of the Mexican War, and from which he went to the presidency of the United States. The Kansas City Southern is the only railroad that traverses the famous neutral ground and the stations and towns of Benson, Converse, Palmer's Mill, Zwolle, Loring, Many, Fisher, Florian, Christie, Hornbeck, Hawthorne, Leesville, Cooper, Pickering, Neame, Rose Pine, De Ridder, Bon Ami, Singer, De Quincey, Turner, Lake Charles, Starks and Ruliff are all on ground and in territory that was for years the border land of the United States and the buffer between that government and Mexico and Spain. Owing to the rush and hurry of modern times these old time historical scenes and incidents have been almost entirely forgotten, but the time will come when every spot in the neutral ground upon which famous events occurred will be remembered and marked by some kind of lasting as well as appropriate monument.



McDonald County, Mo.

One of the prettiest and most picturesque parts of Missouri is that corner of it lying against Arkansas and the Indian Territory. This is McDonald county, a land of timbered hills, rich valleys and level tableland. It is a warm and delightful spot, being on the south slope of the Ozarks, the general pitch of the country being to the West. There are deep gulches and high hills here, it being walled in on the north by the backbone of the Ozarks, the highest point being on the Kansas City Southern railroad at Goodman on the north edge of this county. Great springs burst out from all the hills and form creeks and rivers which course through the land in all directions, and in summer time create cool currents in the atmosphere and in winter warm ones. It is therefore a cool and delightful place in summer and warmer by ten degrees in winter than the country 25 miles north.

It is one of the cozy spots of Missouri and is destined to become famous as a retreat for those seeking a delightful place for homes in a land of rare and beautiful mountain scenery. It has high, perpendicular mountains of solid granite limestone as white as chalk, or blue and gray like the sky; wooded canyons, where grow cedars, ferns, moss, and a wealth of blooming shrubbery; valleys through which run swift and winding streams, the waters of which are as clear as glass, and shaded by tall sycamores, sugar trees, elms, walnut and chestnut oaks. Back from the streams a mile or more, are level woodlands, now neck deep in wild blue stem grass, on which graze the stock of the farmer. Three-fourths of the country is yet unfenced and as wild as in the earliest days of the settlement of the state. There is timber and rock here, but the soil is rich and productive, consisting of a lime stone formation and being much stronger than in the Ozark counties east of here.

There are 200,000 acres of land awaiting the settler here, any quarter section of which has sufficient smooth land for

farming purposes, all of which will grow tame grass and fruit. It is one of the best grass counties in the state, and is richly set in Japanese clover, which affords grazing all the year. McDonald county has the best corn of any county in the state, and unequalled are the clover and timothy that grow here. The country will look rough to the man from the prairies. But it will look good to the man from the dry salt plains of the West. Such gardens and orchards as are to be seen here this year should satisfy any reasonable man as to the productiveness of this country and give assurance of it being an easy, sure country to grow plenty to eat.

As to climate and health, there is not a healthier spot in all the Southwest; it is a veritable asylum for the health-seeker. The waters are pure and the atmosphere delightful.

The streams are full of fine fish, and owing to the charming scenery, this region is a most pleasing, ideal place for pleasure seekers. In fact, it is one of the principal resorts for pleasure hunters from Kansas City, Pittsburg, Joplin and other cities in the Southwest.

Owing to the fact that no effort has been made to settle this county, lands are cheap here, as cheap, or cheaper than in any other Ozark county in Missouri. There is yet some government land and much that can be bought on long time payments. Every 40 acres of this land has sufficient timber on it for building purposes, fencing, and fine wood for a life time. To the poor man this affords one of the best places to secure a home now open to settlement.

Here he can cut the timber, build his own house, make his rails for fences, and let his stock graze on the opens until he can grow crops. The woods are full of wild berries and nuts. In fact, with the fish and game, the wild berries, huckleberries, blackberries, dew berries, blackhaws, wild plums, persimmons, pawpaws, the nuts, hickory nuts, walnuts, hazelnuts, pecans, chestnuts, acorns, etc., it would be possible for a family to

live here without any outlay except for flour. But to the man of industry one season brings a rich return in the way of garden and field crops.

McDonald county, if not the best, is one of the best fruit counties in the state. It lies adjoining Benton county, Arkansas, which is the banner apple county of the world, its improved orchards now bringing from \$50 to \$300 per acre. There are orchards in this county that have not failed in 20 years.

One of the largest bearing orchards in the state, containing 1,600 acres, is located in this county. It is owned by the Ozark Orchard Company, Mr. L. A. Goodman being the general superintendent.

From the apple trees planted eight years ago, three crops have been gathered, and his success with peaches here has been the best of any place in the state the past three seasons.

The building the K. C. & S. railroad was the force which stimulated the fruit industry here. Mr. Goodman's orchard being the first commercial orchard here, his planting extending into Benton county, Arkansas, which also gave confidence and impetus to the business there. Since this time the orchard industry has grown to large proportions, extending from Neosho, Mo., to Siloam Springs, Arkansas.

From this beginning many smaller orchards have been planted, and now McDonald county will this year probably have more apples than any other county in the state. The crop here being the best of any other section in the Ozarks. The greatest developments in fruit growing have been made around Goodman,

Anderson, Lanagan and Noel. In the vicinity of Anderson and Lanagan, the Ozark Orchard Company has 800 acres in bearing, G. R. Springer, of Kansas City, 100 acres; Roy Dart, of Kansas City, 100 acres; Mrs. Emma Hodge of Chicago, 80 acres; Chapman Bros., 40 acres; Sam Worth, of Nevada, 60 acres; R. J. Profit, of Kansas City, 40 acres; S. B. Stanford, 40 acres; Holloway Bros., 25 acres; J. W. Stewart, 15 acres; Eli Boyer, 20 acres; Musselman, of Joplin, 40 acres; W. M. Cunningham, 20 acres; J. S. Stewart, 20 acres. At Noel, Mark Harmon has 120 acres in apples and Tom Marshal, 20 acres, besides many others in this vicinity have plantings ranging from a few acres to forty. Some of the finest fruit we have seen this year was in these orchards. Around Anderson there are 125 acres in strawberries, the success of the growers being so satisfactory this year that the industry is growing in popular favor, the acreage having been increased here and extended to Lanagan and Noel.

At Lanagan the following have made plantings this year: James York, A. P. Cantrell, J. R. Anderson, W. M. Womac, Steve Cantrell, Chas. Depew, W. H. Manlus, W. G. Parker, E. Cantrell, W. H. Hollis.

A strawberry association has been formed here and there will be busy times in strawberry time here next year. The berries come in here about a week in advance of Neosho, only 20 miles north. This is owing to the warmer soil and the difference in climate.

(Missouri and Arkansas Farmer and Fruitman.)

The Foreign Fruit Trade.

BIG JUMP IN THE EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, July 15.—Exports of fruit from the United States in the fiscal year 1904 will exceed \$20,000,000, against less than \$3,000,000 in 1894 and less than \$2,000,000 in 1884. The growth in the exportation of fruits from the United States has been very rapid during the last few years. The

department of commerce and labor, through its bureau of statistics, has issued a table showing the value of fruits and nuts imported and exported in each year from 1884 to 1904. It shows that the importations were practically \$20,000,000 in value in 1884, and will in 1904 be about \$22,000,000, while the

exports, which were \$1,746,418 in 1884, will be about \$20,500,000 in 1904.

Apples, oranges, apricots, prunes and raisins form the principal items in the exports of fruits. The value of the apple exportations in 1904 will amount to about \$8,500,000 out of the \$20,500,000 worth of fruits exported, and of the \$8,500,000 worth of apples exported about \$5,000,000 worth was exported in the natural state and \$3,000,000 worth as dried fruit.

The exportation of prunes from the United States has grown very rapidly in recent years, the total number of pounds exported in 1898, the first year in which a record was made by the bureau of statistics, being, in round numbers, 16,000,000; in 1902, 23,000,000; in 1903, 66,000,000, and in 1904 will amount to about 74,000,000, valued at about \$3,250,000. Germany, France and the United Kingdom are the principal

customers for this class of American fruit, the total quantity sent to Germany in the fiscal year 1903 being 18,500,000 pounds, France 16,000,000 and the United Kingdom 15,000,000, while Belgium took nearly 5,000,000 pounds, Netherlands nearly 4,000,000 and Canada about 4,500,000. Of the 66,000,000 pounds of prunes exported in 1903 9,000,000 went from San Francisco and 53,000,000 from New York, although they are chiefly the product of the Pacific coast.

Raisins are also becoming an important feature of the export trade in fruits, the total number of pounds of raisins exported in 1903 being 4,250,000, while for the year just ended the total will be about 4,000,000 pounds. Canada is our largest foreign customer for this product, the total quantity exported to Canada last year being over 3,000,000 pounds.

Industrial Notes.

MERWIN, MO.—Various parties are boring in this vicinity for oil, gas and coal, for all of which the indications are promising.

PITTSBURG, KANS.—At Cherokee, a mining camp in this vicinity, a factory is being built for the manufacture of fuel bricks from slack coal. The process, a new one, is being put to a practical test, and if successful will save much waste material.

PITTSBURG, KANS.—The compilation of the assessor's reports show that 119 cities and towns in Kansas have over 1,000 inhabitants. Pittsburg during the past year gained 1,252 inhabitants.

PITTSBURG, KANS.—A general reconstruction of the Pittsburg water works system is now under consideration.

JOPLIN, MO.—The Joplin Club, through its committee on manufactures, has succeeded in locating a large plant for the manufacture of cutlery.

JOPLIN, MO.—The southwest Missouri Light and Power Company will greatly enlarge their plant so as to supply several outlying mining camps. A new street car line reaching the western suburb is also in contemplation.

JOPLIN, MO.—The Ozark Zinc Oxide Co. will increase the capacity of their plant by adding 32 new furnaces. The number of persons employed will be doubled.

JOPLIN, MO.—The buildings of the Junge cracker factory are rapidly nearing completion and according to present indica-

tions the factory will be in operation by September 1st or the middle of the month.

JOPLIN, MO.—The Catholic congregation of Joplin has decided to build a new church. The building will cost \$50,000 and will comfortably seat 1,000 persons. The contract is to be let at an early day.

JOPLIN, MO.—At a general election it was voted to issue \$30,000 bonds for the purpose of erecting an electric light plant.

DECATUR, ARK.—The Decatur crate, box and basket factory is nearing completion. The outlay for buildings and machinery has been \$10,000. The capacity of the plant is about 130,000 complete crates per day.

SILLOAM SPRINGS, ARK.—The Silloam Springs Mining Company is still at work on its shaft near the city. Good indications of lead and zinc ore have been found and it is thought that a paying body of ore will soon be reached.

SILLOAM SPRINGS, ARK.—The capacity of the Cold Storage & Ice Co. has been enlarged.

MARBLE CITY, I. T.—The Secretary of the Interior has finally approved the title to all the town property in Marble City. It is now possible to issue absolute warranty deeds to every lot in this new and growing town and with the element of uncertainty removed for good there is nothing in the way now to hinder the rapid further development.

FORT SMITH, ARK.—The Arkansas Valley Coal Co., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated for the purpose of developing coal and timber lands. The Emigh Land & Lumber Co., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated for the purpose of operating saw-mills and dealing in timber lands.

FORT SMITH, ARK.—The necessary capital has been subscribed by a local investor for the establishment of a large machinery supply house.

FORT SMITH, ARK.—The Arkansas Cotton Oil Co. has made improvements in their plant at an expense of \$15,000. The oil mill is now better equipped than any other mill in the state.

FORT SMITH, ARK.—A house to house canvass of Fort Smith, made by the Southern Directory Company July 1, 1904, and a similar canvass made a few months ago by the United States Postoffice Department, give Fort Smith a population of 24,570.

FORT SMITH, ARK.—A company has been incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing sashes and doors. The location of the plant has not yet been decided on as negotiations for a suitable tract of ground are pending.

WESTVILLE, I. T.—The engine, boiler and other machinery for the brick plant have arrived and are being installed. A three-story brick building and modern hotel are soon to be built. An electric light plant is under negotiation. The general outlook for the growth of Westville is very good.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T.—The work of issuing the Cherokee deeds to the individual holders of allotments is being rapidly pushed. Two deeds are required for every allottee, and 75,000 deeds will have to be issued.

HOWE, I. T.—The new brick plant is now in operation and a long-felt want is now supplied.

PAGE, I. T.—The Mena Coal and Coke Company, capital \$200,000, have organized and will begin coal mining operations at this point very soon.

GILLHAM, ARK.—A great body of zinc and lead ore has been uncovered at the Beeman Mine, and several thousand tons of rich ore are in sight. The ore is found at the 80-foot level and is sixty feet across and fifty feet high. It has been bored into 20 feet. The hundred-ton stamp mill is running night and day.

MENA, ARK.—The Southwestern Slate Co. have opened up a number of new slate quarries, have acquired much new machinery and have largely increased their working force.

MENA, ARK.—Most of the manganese deposits in this section have been recently purchased with a view to their immediate development. It is stated that contracts have been made for the purchase of all the ore that can be mined.

MENA, ARK.—County Clerk Pipkin has just completed the tax books for next spring's collections. The total footings of taxable properties, real estate and personal is \$2,573,304.00, an increase of \$165,924 over that of last year. This will make the

amount of taxes to be collected next spring for the county only \$12,866.00.

TEXARKANA, TEX.—Contracts have been let for the construction of the buildings for the new industrial college. Mr. Foreman has also let a contract for a large three-story brick building, for which the material is now on the ground.

TEXARKANA, TEX.—The city has let the contract for the construction of two two-story school buildings, one with twelve rooms, the other with eight rooms, same to cost \$45,000. The new street car line has been completed to College Hill and cars are in operation.

TEXARKANA, TEX.—More brick buildings are now under construction than have been at any other time in the history of the city. The East Side public school will be ready for use by October 1st, 1904.

The Parker-Wadley Lumber Co., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated and will construct a large mill at once. The general offices will be at Texarkana.

CADDO CITY, LA.—Boring for oil are being made at several places in this locality. Gas has been found in several wells.

SHREVEPORT, LA.—The First Presbyterian Church purchased a site and will erect a \$5,000 parsonage.

Progressive League is considering a proposition for the establishment of a 10,000-spindle cotton mill.

Plans and specifications have been completed and the bids will be asked for the erection of a handsome house of worship for Jews of the Orthodox faith to cost upward of \$10,000. Ground has been purchased.

MANY, LA.—Large quantities of barrel staves are shipped from this point monthly to France and Germany via Port Arthur.

STARKS, LA.—Mr. J. M. Clark is building a shingle mill near this point, capacity 72,000 cypress shingles per day. The cypress logs will be obtained from the bottoms of Old river and Swain bayou where there are thousands of sunken logs.

BEAUMONT, TEX.—Mr. Geo. C. DeYoung and the Neches Storage Company have each erected extensive rice warehouses in this city. The need for additional storage capacity has long been apparent.

BEAUMONT, TEX.—During the season 1904-5 there will be in operation in Beaumont three very large rice mills, one large mill at Nederland and the greatly enlarged rice mill at Port Arthur.

BEAUMONT, TEX.—Myrick Bros. & Co. have commenced work on the paving contract on Liberty street. The Wilson-Broach Co. are a new oil developing and mining company just organized. Capital, \$25,000.

BEAUMONT, TEX.—A steamboat company, capital \$10,000, has been formed for the purpose of operating a regular line of steamboats between Port Arthur and Beaumont, engaging in both freight and passenger traffic.

BEAUMONT, TEX.—The Pearly Oil Co., capital \$25,000, and the Batson Co., of Beaumont, capital \$60,000, have been recently

incorporated. Purpose, to prospect for oil and other minerals.

BEAUMONT, TEX.—The Jefferson County tax renditions for 1904 show a valuation of \$25,008,350.

BEAUMONT, TEX.—A new saw mill, capacity 40,000 feet daily, is to be built at Braisier, a station on the Beaumont, Sour Lake & Western Ry., recently built.

BEAUMONT, TEX.—The city water works plant, operated by the Beaumont Water Supply Company, is being rapidly pushed to completion. The sand for the filter is being brought in from Michigan. About \$30,000 have been expended on the work. Artesian waters are found near Beaumont at a depth of 950 feet.

BEAUMONT, TEX.—There are now under contract for construction in this city, a large brick business block on Bonham Street, a new hotel on Liberty street, a new two-story building on Pearl Street, and there is in contemplation the building of a Masonic Temple, for which \$40,000 have already been raised.

BEAUMONT, TEX.—The Parmister Lumber Co., capital \$20,000, has been incorporated for the purpose of transacting a general lumbering business.

BEAUMONT, TEX.—The Chamber of Commerce is now negotiating for the location of a large furniture factory. The factory will employ from 75 to 125 people.

NEDERLAND, TEX.—The new rice mill which is rapidly approaching completion, will have a capacity of 1,200 barrels per day.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—The United States Government has resumed the repair work at Sabine Pass and Calcasieu Pass for which purpose \$160,000 was appropriated.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—The Port Arthur Rice Mill is being enlarged and increased in capacity. Last year, 1903-4, the mill cleaned and disposed of 142,000 bags of rice. During the present year, 1904-5, over 200,000 bags will be handled.

A franchise has been granted for the operation of an electric street car line. Part of the line is in operation. It will now be extended to the docks, a distance of about three miles. Capital, \$100,000.

The county commissioners have voted bonds to the amount of \$125,000 for the improvement of the county roads.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—The Kansas City Southern Railway Co. is now building a new lumber dock and will add a mile of new trackage to accommodate the rapidly increasing lumber export trade.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—Texas Company has awarded a contract to the Petroleum Ironworks Co. to install a number of additional stills and agitators at its refining plant in this city and the work of rehabilitating, renovating and enlarging the plant is now well under way. The refinery has been operated for some time with ten stills of 1,000 barrels each. When the contemplated additions shall have been completed

there will be twenty-four stills ready for operation, each having a capacity of 1,000 barrels. The building will also be extended and the whole plant renovated and put in first-class condition.

Pleasure Pier Traction Co. of Port Arthur, capital stock \$10,000; purpose, to operate electric suburban lines in and around Port Arthur for hauling freight and passengers.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—An artificial stone factory, using Joplin mine gravel and crushed lime stone is now in operation. Contracts for several blocks of stone buildings have been entered into.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—Oil borings are now being made on the Louisiana shore opposite Port Arthur. The company engaged in this work has in contemplation, if oil is found in paying quantity, the building of a viaduct across the lake, a distance of some seven miles. The proposed viaduct is to carry railway tracks, a wagon road, pipe lines, etc., etc.

The Mexican-American Steamship Line will hereafter maintain regular weekly freight and passenger service between Port Arthur and Mexican ports.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—A large steam laundry has been located here. About \$5,000 will be expended in equipping the plant. A plan to build a hotel out in the Lake Sabine is now under consideration. The cost to be \$20,000.

SABINE PASS, TEX.—During the year ending Aug. 31, 1903, 812 ships, with a tonnage of 1,015,489, have sailed through the pass. For the year ending Aug. 31, 1904, the number of ships, both foreign and coast wise, passing through Sabine Pass was 962, carrying a tonnage of 1,572,691, and showing an increase of 150 ships and 557,203 tons of freight.

LAKE CHARLES, LA.—Dr. R. T. Cowles, an oyster expert, has been busy during the last three months in setting oysters in the deeper waters of Cameron Parish. He will return next summer to carry on the same work. Oysters are quite abundant in the various passes and the industrial possibilities in this direction are great, particularly so in Calcasieu Pass.

LAKE CHARLES, LA.—The turpentine industry in this region is rapidly increasing in importance. The newest plants now engaged in the business are E. H. Vickers & Co. and the Lake Charles Turpentine Co.

LAKE CHARLES, LA.—The construction of a new gas plant is now under consideration.

LAKE CHARLES, LA.—The Lutchter-Moore Co. are installing a large turpentine plant near DeQuincey, La. The outlay for the plant will be about \$20,000, and for labor \$35,000 the first, which will be doubled the second year. The new plant is expected to turn out 1,000 barrels of turpentine and 4,000 barrels of rosin the first year. The Lutchter-Moore Co. have about 260,000 acres of pine land in Calcasien parish.

RELIABLE INFORMATION

ABOUT THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN COUNTRY

If you desire special information concerning any section of country along the line of the K. C. S. Ry., if you want information concerning the quality and value of lands, the possibility of profitable farming, fruit growing, stock raising, truck raising, or the opportunities for business awaiting you, or if you are looking for resorts for pleasure or health, write to any of the addresses given below and a prompt reply is assured.

GENERAL FARMING LANDS.

Beaumont, Tex.—Oswald Realty Co., C. L. Nash Co., W. D. Wilson Development Co., A. R. Hare, W. P. Oldham, Hamilton Co.
De Queen, Ark.—Towson & Johnson, W. A. Craig, Herman Dierks.
Drexel, Mo.—C. E. Faulkner & Co.
Fort Smith, Ark.—J. E. Marshall, Joe H. Lindsey.
Gentry, Ark.—C. C. Lale.
Gentry, Ark.—L. H. Moore.
Grannis, Ark.—J. H. Orr, B. E. Harlowe.
Gravette, Ark.—J. T. Oswalt.
Joplin, Mo.—Marion Staples.
Kansas City, Mo.—E. O. Haight, 553 Gibraltar Bldg.
Leesville, La.—J. W. Dennis, R. Lee Richardson.
Mansfield, La.—J. F. McFarland.
Mena, Ark.—W. H. Cloe, G. B. Dennis, S. B. Shrewsbury.
Neosho, Mo.—T. P. Anderson.
Port Arthur, Tex.—Geo. M. Craig.
Sallisaw, I. T.—K. & A. V. Land Co.
Siloam Springs, Ark.—Dunlap & Son.
Shreveport, La.—Hamilton & Co., S. B. Simon Real Estate Co.
Texarkana, Tex.—Moore & O'Neal, Southwestern Realty Co.
Waldron, Ark.—Forrester Duncan Land Co.
Westville, I. T.—R. H. Couch, E. Bee Guthrey.

RICE LANDS, FOR SALE AND FOR RENT. OIL LANDS.

Lake Charles, La.—A. V. Eastman, Mgr. North American Land & Timber Co.
Port Arthur, Tex.—Geo. M. Craig.
Nederland, Tex.—A. Burson.
Beaumont, Tex.—Oswald Realty Co., W. D. Wilson Investment Co., A. R. Hare.

TIMBER LANDS AND MILL PROPERTIES.

North American Land & Timber Co., Lake Charles, La.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LANDS.

Arkansas—F. S. Baker, Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Harrison, Ark.; E. A. Schicker, Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Camden, Ark.
Louisiana—U. S. Land Office, Natchitoches, La.
Missouri—G. A. Raney, Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Springfield, Mo.

CHEROKEE AND CHOCTAW INDIAN LANDS.

Sallisaw, I. T.—K. & A. V. Land Co.
Westville, I. T.—R. H. Couch.

DEALERS IN FRUIT AND TRUCK LANDS.

De Queen, Ark.—Towson & Johnson, W. A. Craig, Herman Dierks.
Loring, La.—K. C. S. Colonization Co.
Mena, Ark.—W. H. Cloe.
Grannis, Ark.—J. H. Orr.
Kansas City, Mo.—E. O. Haight, 553 Gibraltar Bldg.
Gentry, Ark.—C. C. Lale.
Texarkana, Ark.—C. R. Craig, Moore & O'Neal.
Siloam Springs, Ark.—Dunlap & Son.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

Write to S. G. Warner, General Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo., for copy of "K. C. S. Opportunities for Business," or write to any of the commercial associations named below.

Beaumont, Tex.—Chamber of Commerce, D. Woodhead, Secy.
Fort Smith, Ark.—Commercial Club, J. H. Miller, Secy.
Gentry, Ark.—Commercial Club, Leo A. Moore, Secy.
Grannis, Ark.—J. H. Orr.
Lake Charles, La.—Board of Trade, H. B. Milligan, Pres.
Mansfield, La.—Progressive League, J. F. McFarland, Secy.
Town of Mena, Ark.—C. C. Palmer, Mayor.
Neosho, Mo.—Commercial Club, Lee D. Bell, Secy.
Poteau, I. T.—Poteau Improvement Co., Ed. McKenna, President.
Port Arthur, Tex.—Chamber of Commerce, Tom W. Hughen, Secy.
Shreveport, La.—Progressive League, J. H. Whyte, Secy.
Siloam Springs, Ark.—Board of Trade, D. Zimmerman, Secy.
Texarkana, Tex.—Commercial Club, J. Huckins, Jr., Secy.
Zwolle, La.—Bank of Zwolle.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORTS.

Neosho, Mo.—Spring City Hotel, Central Hotel, Southern Hotel.
Noel, Mo.—City Hotel.
Siloam Springs, Ark.—Commercial Club, John Ewing House, Cottage Hotel.
Sulphur Springs, Ark.—Church & Paul.
Mena, Ark.—Business Men's Club, Hotel Mena, National Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel.
Port Arthur, Tex.—Geo. M. Craig.
Lake Charles, La.—Board of Trade.

Small Game, Quail, Rabbits, Squirrels, etc.—Merwin, Amoret, Hume, Stotesbury, Oskaloosa, Asbury, Neosho, Goodman, Lanagan, all in Missouri.

Wild Turkey, Quail, Prairie Chickens, Rabbits, Squirrels, etc.—Sulphur Springs, Siloam Springs, Ark., Stilwell, Redlands, Poteau, I. T.

Deer, Bear, Turkeys, Raccoon, Opossum and Smaller Game—Rich Mountain, Mena, De Queen, Hatfield, Grannis, Horatio, Ravanna and Janssen, Ark., Texarkana, Texas, Mooringsport, Shreveport, Mansfield, Many and Leesville, La., and Beaumont, Tex.

Ducks and Waterfowl in Season—Poteau, I. T., Mooringsport, Shreveport, Mansfield, Leesville and Lake Charles, La., and Beaumont and Port Arthur, Tex.

Black Bass, Trout, Croppie, Perch, Catfish—Amoret, Asbury, Neosho and Noel, Mo., Siloam Springs, Ark., Westville, Stilwell, Redland, Poteau, I. T., Mena, De Queen, Rich Mountain, Ravanna, Janssen, Ark., Texarkana, Tex., Mooringsport, Shreveport, Mansfield, Leesville, Many, Lake Charles, La., Beaumont, Tex.

Tarpon, Sea Trout and Salt Water Game Fish—Port Arthur, Tex.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

STUART R. KNOTT, President.
T. E. JARRETT, General Superintendent.
E. E. SMYTHE, General Freight Agent.

S. G. WARNER, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. W. METCALF, Supt. (N. Div.) Pittsburg, Kas.
M. J. SULLIVAN, Supt. (S. Div.) Texarkana, Tex.

GENERAL OFFICES, KANSAS CITY, MO.

TEXARKANA & FORT SMITH RAILWAY CO.

STUART R. KNOTT, President.
W. S. ESTES, First Vice-President.

M. J. SULLIVAN, Superintendent.
C. E. PERKINS, General Freight Agent.

C. E. SWINDELL, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
GENERAL OFFICES, TEXARKANA, TEXAS.

Traffic Representatives of the Port Arthur Route.

The authorized representatives of the Port Arthur Route whose names and addresses are given below will, upon application in person or by letter or telegram, promptly and cheerfully answer any inquiries concerning time of trains, rates of fare and transportation facilities.

BEAUMONT, TEXAS. J. C. Mow (K. C. S. Ry.), Commercial Agt. R. A. Morris (T. & Ft. S. Ry.) City Ticket Agt.
CHICAGO, ILLS., Marquette Building. O. G. Parsley (K. C. S. Ry.), General Agent,
DALLAS, TEXAS. A. Catuna (K. C. S. Ry.), General Agent.
FORT SMITH, ARK. H. N. Hall (K. C. S. Ry.), General Agt. C. E. Pitcher, (K. C. S. Ry.) City Pass. & Ticket Agt.
HOUSTON, TEXAS, 206 Main Street. H. C. Archer (K. C. S. Ry.), General Agent.
JOPLIN, MO. C. N. Nunn (K. C. S. Ry.), General Agent. S. O. Lucas (K. C. S. Ry.), Ticket Agent.
KANSAS CITY, MO., 9th and Walnut Streets. J. C. Brown (K. C. S. Ry.), City Passenger & Ticket Agent. E. C. Fox
(K. C. S. Ry.), Depot Ticket Agent, 2nd and Wyandotte Streets.
LAKE CHARLES, LA. E. E. Gibson, (K. C. S. Ry.), Ticket Agent.
NEW ORLEANS, LA., 710 Commerce Street. E. E. Elmore (K. C. S. Ry.), General Agent.
ST. LOUIS, MO., 513 Houser Building. C. H. Ivers (K. C. S. Ry.), General Agent.
SHREVEPORT, LA. R. R. Mitchell, (K. C. S. Ry.), General Agent. A. B. Avery, Union Station Ticket Agent.
C. O. Williams, City Passenger and Ticket Agent.
TEXARKANA, TEXAS. S. G. Hopkins (T. & Ft. S. Ry.), City Passenger and Ticket Agent.

H. D. DUTTON.....Traveling Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.
J. H. MORRIS.....Traveling Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.
F. E. ROESLER.....Traveling Passenger and Immigration Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

Land Agents Promoting Immigration to Lands on the Line of the Kansas City Southern Railway.

T. P. Anderson, Neosho, Mo.
L. E. Baker, Waterloo, Ia.
A. T. Bassarear, Reinbeck, Ia.
L. J. Bell, Wick, Ia.
J. C. Berry, Sallsaw, I. T.
F. C. Bingham, Kansas City, Kan.
Black & Co., Springfield, Ill.
W. B. Boyack, Osceola, Ia.
W. H. Brasier, Kansas City, Mo., K. C.
Life Building.
J. U. Bruner, Kansas City, Mo.
Jno. Buchanan, Montour, Ia.
C. E. Buell, Kansas City, Mo.
C. T. Bunch, Beaumont, Tex.
J. W. Burch, Carthage, Mo.
E. H. Burlington, Oelwein, Ia., Iowa Bldg.
E. E. Carpenter, Beloit, Ia.
L. M. Campbell, Peoria, Ill.
P. P. Christophel, Cullom, Ill.
C. R. Craig, Mena, Ark.
B. T. Crenshaw, Marengo, Ia.
F. B. Craft, Stotesbury, Mo.
G. T. Davidson, Cherryvale, Kan.
C. H. Davis, Secor, Ia.
G. B. Dennis, Mena, Ark.
D. O. Dunn, Vinton, Ia.
C. W. Dunlap, Siloam Springs, Ark.
C. E. Everett, Chicago, Ill., 140 Dearborn
Street.
C. E. Faulkner, Drexel, Mo.
T. Ferguson, Parkersburg, Ia.
Funk Land Co., Jennings, La.
Martin Gaudin, Kansas City, Mo.
V. D. Gordon, Atlanta, Mo.
E. I. Gulick, Denison, Ia.
E. B. Guthrie, Westville, I. T.
Frank Hass, Richards, Mo.
E. O. Haight, Kansas City, Mo., Gibraltar
Building.
Wm. H. Hogendorn, Colfax, Ia.
Geo. W. Hough, Hubbard, Ia.
T. W. Huguen, Port Arthur, Tex.
C. H. Hutchins, Amoret, Mo.
H. B. Hartman, Kansas City, Mo.
J. S. Hunsacker, Decatur, Ark.
W. G. Hine, Savannah, Mo.
F. J. Horton, Davis City, Ia.
S. L. Johnson, Oelwein, Ia.
G. W. King, Montour, Ia.
W. H. Kistner, Jennings, La.
C. C. Lale, Gentry, Ark.
J. P. Landes, Port Arthur, Tex.
H. J. Long, Mt. Carroll, Ill.
A. W. Mann, Kansas City, Mo.
H. L. Messlick, Quincy, Ill.
R. B. Moffitt, Afton, Ia.
R. G. Moore, Texarkana, Tex.
M. L. Mundy, Marshalltown, Ia.
Alec McLennan, Marengo, Ia.
G. A. Noel, Webb City, Mo.
C. R. O'Neal, Texarkana, Tex.
A. Oswald, Kansas City, Mo.
J. T. Oswald, Gravette, Ark.
Eugene Parish, Nevada, Mo.
John Paul, Mena, Ark.
L. B. Payne, Gravity, Ia.
W. M. Peebler, Nelson, Nebr.
G. W. Pinkerton, Hazen, Ark.
E. H. Poe, Granniss, Ark.
L. O. Porter, Clarksville, Iowa.
R. J. Proffett, Kansas City, Mo.
W. H. Purdy, Belmont, Ia.
C. R. Purnell, Kansas City, Mo.
C. W. Rahe, Waterloo, Ia.
G. L. Rector, Gillham, Ark.
F. C. Reece, Corning, Ia.
E. L. Rosenberger, Hiawatha, Kan.
C. M. Roush, Des Moines, Ia., No. 203 Fifth
Street.
T. J. Seigle, Maquoketa, Ia.
H. C. Smith, Shenandoah, Ia.
H. T. Smith, Drexel, Mo.
J. F. Snoke, Des Moines, Ia., Fifth and
Walnut.
Marion Staples, Joplin, Mo.
P. E. Taylor, Wisner, Neb.
H. Thompson, Iola, Kan.
E. W. Tomlinson, Williams, Ia.
J. E. Tomlinson, Centerville, S. D.
E. M. Treagle, Kansas City, Mo.
E. B. Trux, Maysville, Mo.
W. B. Tyler, Bloomington, Ill.
J. H. Vanderlinden, Pella, Ia.
Western Investment Co., Davenport, Ia.
C. W. Wilder, Richards, Mo.
T. J. Wilhite, Carroll, Ia.
G. H. Witte, Poteau, I. T.
J. E. Wright, Charlton, Ia.
F. M. Yost, Beaumont, Tex.



Mansfield Louisiana

**POPULATION 2,500
And Steadily Growing**

MANSFIELD, LOUISIANA

is situated on the Kansas City Southern and the Texas & Pacific railroads, thirty-five miles south of Shreveport, La., on a water divide between the Red and Sabine rivers. Being one of the most elevated points in the state, the health of the people is unsurpassed. Fine mineral well water near town, well equipped with accommodations, affords a splendid summer resort. We have good schools and churches. Mansfield Female College being established here, has induced a state of culture and refinement equal to any in the south.

Quite a number of substantial brick buildings are to be erected during this year, and the recently established brick plant here will supply the brick.

The country surrounding affords splendid and ample opportunities for immigrants to get homes at reasonable prices on easy terms.

Cotton is the principal crop, of which the average hill lands will produce from one-half to one bale per acre. Our lands are unsurpassed for fruit and truck growing; peaches especially do well here, and a number of our people are planting extensive orchards.

Mansfield Progressive League is anxious to give you reliable information regarding this part of Louisiana, and to that end we invite correspondence.



ADDRESS

J. F. McFarland

SECRETARY

MANSFIELD, LA.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PORT ARTHUR RICE MILLING COMPANY

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.

Dealers and millers of rice, rice bran, rice polish and mixed feeds

J. W. GATES, President

PHIL HOZEL, General Superintendent

GEO. M. CRAIG, Vice-President and General Manager.

Rates \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day

LAKE VIEW HOTEL

PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS

J. F. WINN, Proprietor

Port Arthur Livery Stable

Stables on 4th Street. Telephone No. 17.

First-class rigs furnished at all times.

Hacks meet Southern Pacific trains at Taylor's Bayou when ordered.

PRATER BROS., Props. Port Arthur, Texas

Moving pianos and household goods a specialty
Hack meets all trains

Port Arthur Transfer Co.

THOS. M. DONALDSON, Prop.

LIVERY AND TRANSFER

Dallas Avenue
near Procter Street

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.

CRAIG & LATIMER

General Insurance Carried on all Lines of Risks.

Export and domestic fire and marine insurance
carried on grain, lumber, P. N. products
cotton, etc

PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS

SOUTHWEST MISSOURI

The best place for a home and investment
is where there are good schools, healthy climate,
no negroes, no malaria; where land is cheap,
yet that produces one to two hundred dollars
per acre when set in fruit.

Write for descriptive matter.

A. B. SMITH, Noel, Mo.

Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Agent.

MORRIS B. JOB

REAL ESTATE

Telephone No. 2. Cleveland, Mo.

Cass county farms \$35.00 to \$75.00 per acre.
City residences and hotel for sale at a bargain;
also acre tracts.

Write me for information.

IF YOU WANT

to buy a Red River plantation, truck farm, a
home, sell or exchange your farm, city property,
stock of goods or general merchandise, or any
kind of investment, have your taxes paid or
collections made, write

**The S. B. SIMON Real Estate and Collection
Agency**

Simon Building Shreveport, La.

President Southwestern Miners' Association.

S. D. SHREWSBURY,

MENA, ARK.

**SLATE, ZINC, MANGANESE, TOWN AND FARM
PROPERTY.**

W. F. PERKINS, President
JNO. J. GOSS, Vice-Prest

C. B. MONDAY,
Secy. S. Texas

E. H. GREEN, J. R. Asst. Secy. & Sales Mgr.
C. H. COLLAMER, Asst. Treas.

Perkins & Miller Lumber Co. Limited.

Extra Soughs and Slogs of
Railroad Timbers a Specialty

Manufacturers of
Srough and Dressed

Authorized Capital \$300,000.
Paid in Capital \$100,000.

Cleasien Long Leaf Yellow Pine Lumber.

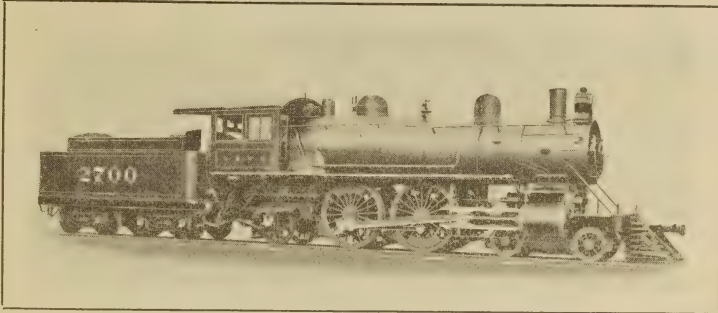
Westlake, La.
(CALADADO PENINS)

When writing to advertisers please mention CURRENT EVENTS.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1831 ANNUAL CAPACITY 1200

Single Expansion and Compound Locomotives



Broad and Narrow Gauge Locomotives. Mine and Furnace Locomotives. Compressed Air Locomotives. Tramway Locomotives, Plantation Locomotives. Oil Burning Locomotives.

**Electric Locomotives With Westinghouse Motors,
Electric Car Trucks With or Without Motors.**

All important parts made accurately to gauges and templates, after standard designs or to railroad companies' drawings. Like parts of different locomotives of same class perfectly interchangeable

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO.

Philadelphia, Pa. U. S. A.

Cable address: Baldwin, Philadelphia.

BLOSSOM HOUSE CAFE



When visiting Kansas City stop at BLOSSOM HOUSE, opposite Union Depot.
Street cars for all parts of the city pass the door.

De Queen and Eastern Railroad Company

Very fine locations for general farming, fruit growing, trucking and stock raising on the line of this railway between De Queen and Locksburg, Ark. Lands are very cheap, and are sold on reasonable terms to actual settlers. There are, within a radius of five miles of DeQueen, Ark., over 2,500 acres of peach trees, and great quantities of cucumbers, tomatoes and cantaloupes are shipped north each year.
Write for information to

HERMAN DIERKS, Manager

DE QUEEN AND EASTERN RAILROAD

DE QUEEN, ARKANSAS

THE TEXARKANA NATIONAL BANK

TEXARKANA, TEXAS

Capital, \$100,000.00; Surplus, \$275,000.00; Deposits, \$1,500,000.00.

The Most Productive Lands on Earth

in Southwestern Arkansas, East Texas and North Louisiana
from \$5.00 to \$20.00 per acre in tracts to suit. Write for list and particulars.

SOUTHWESTERN REALTY CO.

Room 8, Courier Building

Texarkana, Texas

FOR ELEGANCE
IN PRINTING
GO TO

GERARD & BROWN
PRINTERS

1417-1419
MAIN STREET
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Benton County, Arkansas

Noted for premium apples, peaches and strawberries. No healthier place on earth. No negroes. No mosquitoes. No liquor. For particulars address

GRAVETTE REALTY CO.

Immigration Agents K. C. S. Ry. Gravette, Ark.

Missouri and Kansas Farms

We have a choice list of improved farm lands in Miami County, Kas., and Bates and Cass Counties, Mo., within 50 miles of Kansas City, at from \$25 to \$50 per acre. Terms to suit purchaser. Address

C. E. FAULKNER & CO., Drexel, Mo.

Forrester-Duncan Land Co.

WALDRON, ARKANSAS

Farming, Timber, Fruit and Coal Land and Town Lots. Correspondence solicited.

DO YOU WANT

A small fruit farm,
A fine truck garden.
A peach orchard, or
A home and business in Town?
If so, write or call on

J. H. ORR,

GRANNIS, POLK CO. ARKANSAS

ESTABLISHED JANUARY 1, 1878.

Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas FARMS

I have a varied assortment of Real Estate for sale and exchange, including fine bottom and prairie farms, stock and fruit farms, timber, grazing and orchard land, zinc and lead mining lands; also mines and mining leases in the great Joplin mining district at prices ranging from \$4 to \$5 per acre. My prices are generally below the market value. I list no property without the prices are reasonable and give my customers the benefit.

Write for information to

MARION STAPLES

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENT
Joplin, Jasper Co., Missouri

When writing to advertisers please mention CURRENT EVENTS.



Hotel Inn

Ewing & Raines

Proprietors

Shreveport, Louisiana

Elegant apartments. Modern in every particular.

COOL
LIGHT ROOMS

The tourists' headquarters. You'll feel at home when you stop at

The Inn

Go to FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS

The SUREST and BEST place in the West to make an investment. Call on

JOE H. LINDSEY, The Land Agent

IF YOU WANT

To buy a farm
To buy a home
To buy city lots
Your taxes paid
Collections made

Call at No. 8 North 7th St.
Fort Smith, Ark.

J. E. Marshall

....FOR....

RICE LANDS

in Jefferson County and vicinity
write or call on

C. L. NASH & CO.

Rooms 2 and 3 Gilbert Bldg. BEAUMONT, TEXAS

FOR INFORMATION

Regarding Advertising

IN

CURRENT EVENTS

ADDRESS

E. N. BROWN, Advertising Agent

1417 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

THE OSWALD REALTY CO.

We handle Rice Lands, Timber Lands and City Property. We also handle Oil Stocks and Oil Propositions of all kinds. We guarantee reliable information, and all business intrusted to us receives our prompt, personal attention. Call on or write to THE OSWALD REALTY CO. for information concerning Jefferson Co., (Texas) lands or lands in adjoining counties.

THE OSWALD REALTY CO.

Emigration Agts. K. C. So. Ry. BEAUMONT, TEXAS

When writing to advertisers please mention CURRENT EVENTS.



Hotel Walston

Port Arthur, Texas

J. R. Walston, Prop.

FINEST HOTEL IN CITY

Hot and cold water and bath

A home-like place for tourists
and pleasure seekers

If You Want to Know anything about
Rice Lands, Oil Lands, **I am the man**
or Beaumont Real Estate
I have a list of special bargains

Notary Public

WILL P. OLDHAM,

334 Bowie Street

Beaumont, Texas

NORTHWEST LOUISIANA

For bargains in farm, timber and fruit
lands, address

WM. HAMILTON & CO.
REAL ESTATE AGENTS

Office, Marshall Street, Opposite Postoffice
Shreveport, Louisiana

The State Bank of Gentry, Arkansas

Has for sale several timber tracts and fruit farms, also business and residence lots; and houses to rent.
Any other information required correspond with

L. H. MOORE, President State Bank of Gentry

INDIAN TERRITORY LANDS

for fruit and farming can now be bought
Write us for FACTS about this country

K. & A. V. LAND CO., Sallisaw, Indian Territory

If you
wish good

FISHING OR HUNTING

— ADDRESS —

GEO. W. WOODWORTH, Mgr.

Port Arthur Pleasure Pier, Port Arthur, Tex.

PORT ARTHUR NEWS

Daily, \$5 00 per year

Weekly, \$1.00 per year

PUBLISHES —

Everything of interest concerning oil fields
at Spindle Top, Sour Lake, Saratoga, Bat-
son, Humble, Big Hill, Johnson's Bayou;
All shipping and railway news;
Everything of interest concerning rice pro-
duction;
All local news of Port Arthur and vicinity;
Items of interest to homeseeker and investor.

D. L. STUMP & SON

PORT ARTHUR, - - TEXAS

Homeseekers and Investors

Investigate the wonderful opportunities of-
fered by **Sevier**, the banner county of western
Arkansas.

Fruit growing. Our uplands for fruit and
vegetables are the **PEER** of all. Our bottom lands
for cotton or corn are unexcelled.

Stock raising with unlimited range presents
an attractive field.

Timber. Vast timber areas for the manufac-
ture are at hand.

Mining. Rich deposits of lead, zinc, copper,
antimony, etc.

Get posted by addressing

TOWSON & JOHNSON, Real Estate Brokers

De Queen, Arkansas

B. E. HARLOW, Real Estate Agent
Grannis, Arkansas

Buys and sells farms and town property and
mineral lands. Fruit lands in southwest Ar-
kansas a specialty. Write me your wants and
I will see that you get what you are looking for.
I am doing the business and have for two years,
and I guarantee satisfaction.

NOTARY PUBLIC IN OFFICE

When writing to advertisers please mention **CURRENT EVENTS.**

SOUTHWEST ARKANSAS LANDS

TO THE HOMESEAKER:—We are selling good agricultural lands in tracts from forty to one hundred and sixty acres, from \$4.00 to \$10.00 per acre.
TERMS:—\$25.00 to \$100.00 cash, balance in four annual payments with 8 per cent interest.
TO THE INVESTOR:—We have splendid opportunities for capital in river bottom farms, timber lands, unimproved lands.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS

MOORE & O'NEAL, Real Estate, Texarkana, Texas

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

CAPITAL	-	-	\$250,000.00	SURPLUS,	-	-	\$	50,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS,	-	-	425,000.00	DEPOSITS,	-	-		15,000,000.00

GENTRY, BENTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Get a fine farm or a fruit orchard in the **big red apple country**, where you can produce all standard crops, raise live stock and grow the finest fruits in the United States. Gentry ships about 400 carloads of fruit per season.

Write for information, prices, etc., to

C. C. LALE, Gentry, Arkansas

THE EWING HOUSE

SILOAM SPRINGS, ARK.

Twenty-five rooms. Rates: \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day, \$5.00 to \$7.00 per week.

HOME COOKING

FIRST-CLASS SERVICE

DORNSIFE RESTAURANT CO.

819 MAIN STREET, KANSAS CITY

OPEN ALL NIGHT

TELEPHONE 2317 MAIN

POPULAR BRANDS OF PAPER

FOR PRINTING FINE STATIONERY:

DELAWARE FLAT	ARABIAN BOND
MISSOURI SUPERFINE	EMPRESS BOND

Insist upon your printing being done on one of above brands.

SOLD BY

MISSOURI PAPER HOUSE, Exclusive Selling Agent,
KANSAS CITY, MO.



Leesville is the Judicial Seat of Vernon Parish, rich in resources of all kinds, offering most splendid attractions to those seeking new homes, where general farming is profitable, commercial fruit grow to perfection, fine livestock can be raised at a minimum cost

and where there are

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES OF ALL KINDS

Leesville has between 2,800 and 3,000 inhabitants, and is 688 miles south of Kansas City. It exports about 3,000 cars of lumber and 5,000 bales of cotton, as well as wool, cattle and Irish potatoes. It is a rapidly growing town in the finest peach and truck-growing region in Louisiana.

WE WANT

a hardware store, bakery, shoemaker, jeweler, teacher, cannery, and a brick and tile yard.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION TO

R. LEE RICHARDSON, Leesville, Louisiana.



LORING COLONY

Loring, Sabine Parish, Louisiana

Four thousand acres of the finest fruit and truck land in Louisiana, splendidly adapted to extra early potatoes, cabbage, onions, tomatoes, tobacco, strawberries and commercial peach orchards. This colony will be vigorously pushed to make it a first-class shipping point. Lands in tracts of twenty acres and upwards \$10 per acre, payable on one-third cash, balance in one and two years, interest 7 per cent.

Write for information to

K. C. S. Colonization Society

201-202 Beals Building

KANSAS CITY, - MO.

Special Homeseekers' Excursions to Southwest

NOVEMBER 10th and 22nd, 1904.

- \$15.00** Round Trip Rate from Kansas City, St. Louis, Hannibal and St. Joseph, Mo.
- \$20.00** Round Trip Rate from Chicago, Ill., Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Fort Dodge, Iowa, etc.
- \$18.00** Round Trip Rate from Rock Island, Peoria, Ill., Davenport and Ottumwa, Iowa.
- \$27.75** Round Trip Rate from St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.
- \$18.85** Round Trip Rate from Council Bluffs, Iowa, Omaha and Lincoln, Nebraska,
And corresponding rates from other points.

— TO —

Port Arthur, Beaumont, Galveston, Houston and San Antonio, Texas.

Lake Charles, Shreveport, Crowley, Jennings, New Iberia, Louisiana.

Limit: Twenty-one days after date of sale.

Stop-overs allowed on both going and return trip at all points on Port Arthur route.

IF YOU ARE GOING SOUTH THIS WINTER

Write to S. G. WARNER, GENERAL PASSENGER AND TICKET AGENT KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY, Kansas City, Mo., and advise where you want to go, when you want to start, where you want to stop off en route, and how long a limit you want on tickets, and he will give you full information regarding rates, routes, and connections.

F. E. ROESLER, T. P. & I. A. K. C. S. Ry.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Special Offer.

We now have the largest enrollment in our history at this time of year. We have decided to make the winter of 1904-05 a **Record Breaker**, and to that end we make the following **Special Offer**:

Life Scholarship	Embracing both the Business and Shorthand Courses, as described below. Time unlimited, with privilege of review any time. <i>You can save \$25.00 by purchasing this scholarship now.</i>
Unlimited Business Course	Bookkeeping, Banking, Commercial Law, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Spelling, and Business Correspondence. Time unlimited, with privilege of review. <i>You can save \$10.00 by purchasing this scholarship now.</i>
Seven Months Combined Course	Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Spelling, and Business Correspondence. <i>You can save \$10.00 by purchasing this scholarship now.</i>
Shorthand Course Three Months	Shorthand, Typewriting, Spelling, Penmanship, and Business Correspondence. <i>You can save \$10.00 by purchasing this scholarship now.</i>
One Year Combined Course Night School	Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Typewriting, Penmanship, and Spelling. <i>You can save \$10.00 by purchasing this scholarship now.</i>

If you are interested in securing a Business Education, **now is the time to secure your scholarship.** There never was a time when business training was of so great value as now. There are as many opportunities for young men and women as there ever were, but it is necessary to make special preparation in order to command a good salary. Are you prepared to do the work necessary to hold a position paying \$50 to \$75 per month? If not, why not avail yourself of this special opportunity to qualify for a paying position?

NOTICE.—Not more than fifty scholarships in each of the above courses will be sold at these special prices.

Central Business College,

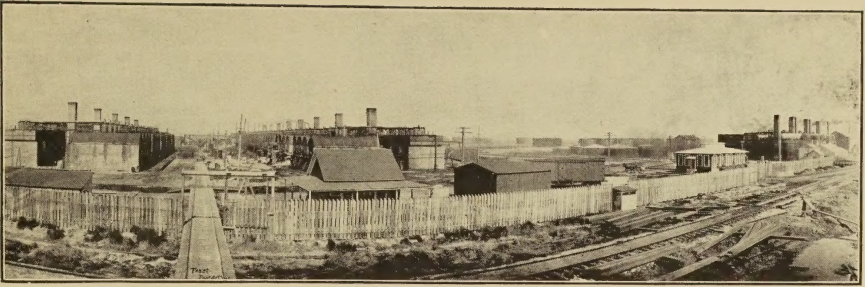
1312-1314 GRAND AVE.,

Telephone 1104 Main, Home, or 921 Grand, Bell.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Return this Coupon at once and we will send you 92-page Catalogue and full information regarding this Special Offer.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, 1312-1314 Grand Ave.



Port Arthur Population 4,000

Monthly pay-roll, local industries, \$120,000.00. Regular line of steamers between Port Arthur and Europe. Also established line of steamers to New York, Philadelphia, and points on Atlantic seaboard.

Four oil refineries, one of which is largest refinery in Texas. Four pipe lines from oil fields running to the deep water of Port Arthur harbor and canal. Nineteen hundred and three cleared 417 vessels of over one million tons.

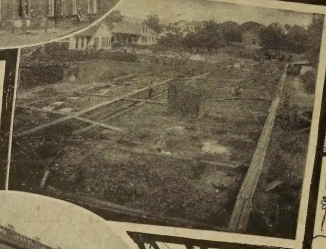
Rich coast lands surround the city of Port Arthur and present wonderful opportunities for truck gardening for northern markets. The most productive rice lands in the United States.

This city and surrounding country offer special opportunity for investments and business. Port Arthur, in addition to having the terminals of the K. C. S. Ry., is connected with the inland country by the two navigable rivers, the Neches and Sabine.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
 T. M. HUGHES, Sec'y, PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS



LAKE CHARLES, LA.



The Financial and Commercial
Center of the Rice, Lumber, Oil and Agri-
cultural Section of Southwest Louisiana.
A City of Health, Wealth and Opportunities.

For information write to
H. B. MILLIGAN, President Lake Charles Board of Trade